Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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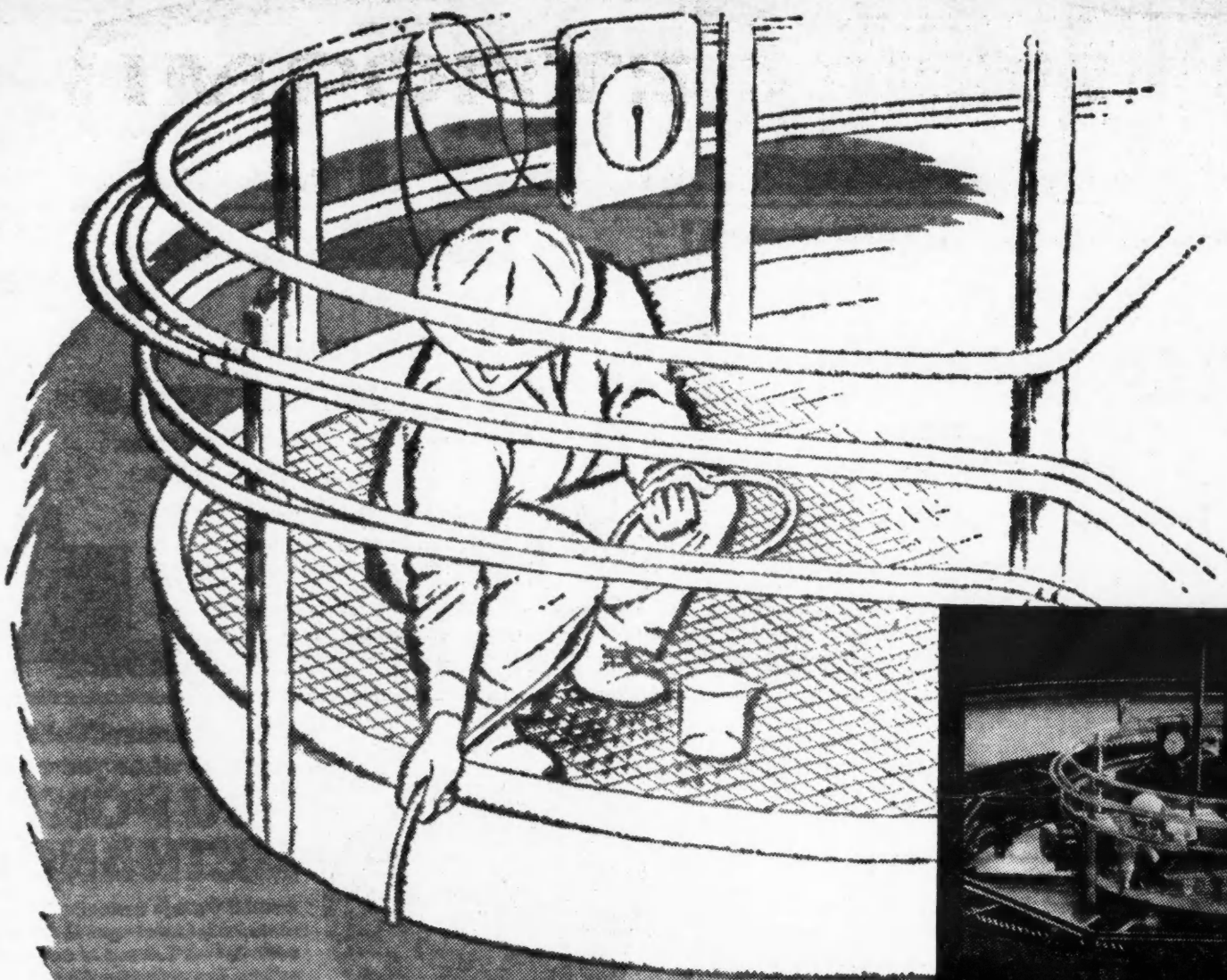

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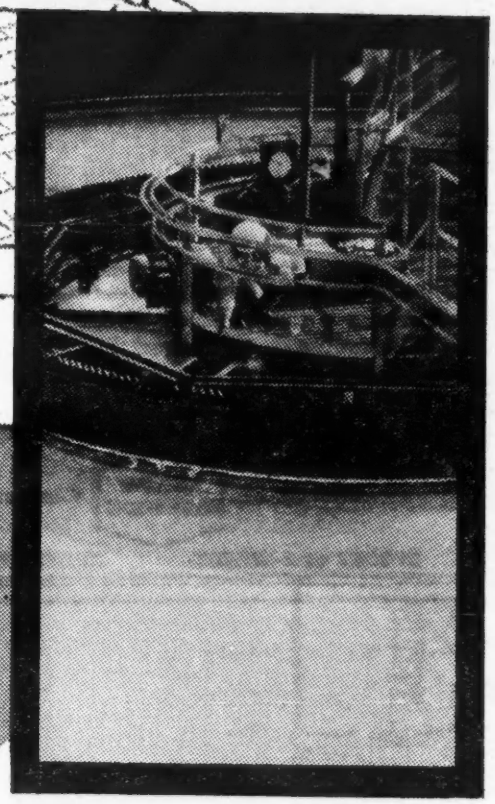

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 176 No. 5 30 Church St., New York 7, N.Y. August 3, 1959

TAKES OVER SALES POSITION: Edward C. Richardson, appointed Chicago division sales manager for U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, New York, a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation. He replaces George H. Stanton, now the company's director of field sales.

Stauffer, German Firm Plan a Sulfur Venture

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, and Kali-Chemie A. G. are concluding an agreement to form a joint company to produce and market a special insoluble sulfur in Western Europe.

The company, to be known as Kali-Chemie-Stauffer G.M.B.H., plans to build a plant at Hanover, Germany, which, it is anticipated, will be in production by January, 1960.

Output of the new facilities will be marketed, under the "Crystex" trade-name by Kali-Chemie A.G.

Kali-Chemie A.G., a major manufacturer of chemicals, has fifteen plants in Western Germany. It produces a range of heavy chemicals, fertilizers, catalysts and pharmaceuticals.

Stauffer, reported to be the largest US producer of processed sulfurs, manufactures some 400 industrial and agricultural chemicals and operates fifty plants in the United States. It also has interests in chemical manufacturing enterprises in Canada, Mexico, Australia, Argentina, Germany and Spain.

Reichhold Has Intentions Of Picking Up Varcum

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., says it intends to purchase Varcum Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., for an undisclosed amount of cash.

Founded in 1932 by George E. Lewis, Varcum maintains offices, research facilities and manufacturing operations in Niagara Falls, and also has a subsidiary company in Canada located at Lindsay, Ont.

The company manufactures a wide range of liquids, and powdered and solid phenol formaldehyde resins, which are used in various industries as a bonding agent for brake linings, coated abrasives and grinding wheels.

Also produced by Varcum, are resins for metal can coatings, paints and varnishes, insulating varnishes for all types of sound equipment and other specialty applications.

Resin Reactor Is Slated

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has slated construction of a $60,000 synthetic resin reactor at its Cleveland paint plant. The facility will be one of four to be built in Glidden's $2.25 million resin expansion program. Plans have already been completed for units in Chicago, San Francisco and Toronto.

Drug Trade Interests Resort To Unusual Parliamentary Twist In Color Additives Legislation

Drug, toiletry and color interests are resorting to an unusual parliamentary twist with the administration's color additives bill: They're backing a drive to get the Hill bill (S 2197) through the senate before adjournment. Ordinarily, such measures have originated in the house. Examples: the food and drug law, the federal insecticide law, the Miller pesticide law, the food additives law. Why the shift in tactics from house to senate? The color bill of Sen. Lister Hill (S 2197) contains no such provisions as the Delaney cancer amendment contained in the house legislation (HR 7624).

Industry elements concerned make no bones about the fact that they do not like the Delaney amendment as it stands. They figure that by jamming the Hill bill through the upper house before adjournment, they'll be able to work out a way to soften the impact of the Delaney amendment contained in the lower house's bill.

Senate's Previous Role in Bills

In the past, legislation of this nature originated in the house, and the senate ordinarily did little more than review the house's work.

Drug and toiletry producers see no reason for even holding hearings on the legislation in the senate, but as yet they have been unable to get the color manufacturers to accept this view.

Except for a few minor technical changes, the Hill bill is acceptable to the drug and toiletry producers. But the color manufacturers still feel strongly that a "grandfather" clause should be included in any color legislation that is passed. Further, they want the opportunity to press this argument before the senate committee.

Food and Drug Administration will object strongly to a "grandfather" clause on grounds that one of the aims of the legislation is to make certain that colors currently in use are safe for the use intended —as well as providing that any colors developed in the future are proved safe before cleared for use

The agency, however, would not object to either elimination or modification of the Delaney provision, but it does not

—*Continued on page 37*

Merck Live Polio Vaccine Set for Immediate Output

Merck & Co. seems to be gathering respect for live polio vaccine. Late last week the Rahway, N.J. firm announced plans for immediate "large scale experimental production" of the Sabin oral vaccine.

Invented by an American, Dr. Albert Sabin, the vaccine has been tested on 4 million persons in the Soviet Union. None of them contracted polio, Soviet officials have reported.

A fly in the ointment of Merck's production hopes is the US Public Health Service, which has not to date okayed any of the live virus vaccines now at various laboratory stages for licenses.

Initial quantities of the Merck vaccine will be used to further test the material.

STEPS INTO OFFICIAL POST: Louis Amaducci, appointed vice-president of Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company, New York. For seven years he had been in charge of the company's plant operations.

Vinyl Chloride Unit To Go Up on Coast

American Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, has contracted with Scientific Design Company, New York, for design and construction of a vinyl chloride polymer unit at Watson, Calif.

This is the last of four completely-integrated units initially planned for at American's $7.5 million southern California facility.

Construction of the unit is expected to begin within sixty days, with completion planned for mid-1960. The other three units have been under construction since May 15, by C. F. Braun & Co., Alhambra, Calif., the prime contractor.

American Chemical will manufacture ethyl chloride, ethylene dichloride, vinyl chloride monomer and PVC resins to meet requirements of western plastics processors and chemical manufacturers.

When completed, the plant and general

—*Continued on page 47*

Anchor Serum Will Be Lever for Consolidation

Anchor Serum Company, St. Joseph, Mo., reportedly the top independent maker of animal vaccines, is the lever three big firms essentially outside the chemical and pharmaceutical industries hope to use for expanding their interests inside the field.

The three firms, Consolidated Electronics Industries Corporation, and Philips

—*Continued on page 57*

Barter Program Extension Is Seen As a Sure Thing

A one-year extension of the barter program provided for in Public Law 480 seems certain at this session of congress. But whether the law will be amended in line with recommendations of the chemical industry is something else again.

The administration is vigorously opposing any change in the present arrangement of bartering surplus agricultural products for foreign materials and is reported to have the votes to put its bill through congress.

The Crux of the Matter

The house agricultural committee has been holding hearings for several weeks on the question of extending the barter program. The issue has centered around a proposal of chairman Harold Cooley of North Carolina which would compel the Department of Agriculture to barter up to $350 million of surplus farm products for strategic materials—chemicals among them.

It would give preference to barter over sales of agricultural products for local currencies and would do away with the present policy of limiting barter to a "commodity-country designation."

Criticism of the Cooley proposal, however, has been building up since the start of the hearings and the chairman said last week that he doubted he would be able to get his bill reported.

He believed that the most congress will do this session is to extend the law for another year. This came as a blow to the chemical industry which, speaking through the Manufacturing Chemists Association, announced its support for the Cooley bill with certain amendments.

Testifying before the agricultural committee of the house, James Towne of MCA, said that bartering US agricultural surpluses for strategic or other vital materials, which deteriorate less rapidly than farm commodities and which cost less to store, is a sound public program —provided appropriate guidelines can be established and observed in carrying out such a program.

Mr. Towne was speaking chiefly for those members of MCA engaged in the manufacture of alloying metals in electric furnaces, which is essentially a chemical process. He pointed out that the alloy industry depends largely on imported ores and minerals, and stressed its vital importance to national defense.

He said that the industry has immediate and urgent concern now with the policies which have been followed by the Department of Agriculture with respect to barter.

First was the directive of May 28, 1957, in which the department stated in effect that no materials processed or produced

—*Continued on page 35*

Philipp Brothers Terminal Total Loss After Explosion

The Portland, Conn., bulk storage terminal of Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc., was completely destroyed by a pre-dawn explosion followed by a fire late last week. Damage is estimated at between $250,000 and $750,000.

A spokesman for the firm conceded that the warehouse was a "total loss." The unit was used to store solvents and heavy industrial chemicals such as caustic soda.

Spencer Is Laying Out $8.6 Million This Year

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has some $8.6 million in the works for coming expansion projects. This is even higher than last year's $6 million expenditure.

This is the word from Spencer in its annual fiscal report.

Expansion projects underway at present include an addition to the polyethylene plant at Orange, Tex.; enlargement of formaldehyde facilities at Chicago; an argon plant at Vicksburg, Miss.; and a unit for processing nuclear fuels at Pittsburg, Kan.

Honey, Old-Time Cough Syrup, Finding a New Place

Honey, which served a hitch at the turn of the century as a home remedy for coughs, colds, etc., is getting the eye from the modern drug world for a few up-to-date formulations. The Department of Agriculture, in a continuing program to find broader usage for honey, has come up with some pretty good end-uses in the pharmaceutical business.

According to a USDA report, scientists at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, under contract with the department's agricultural research service, have shown honey to be a "valuable vehicle for certain medicinal preparations."

Says USDA, honey improves the palatability of many medicines with its pleasant natural flavor. Furthermore, medicines in honey preparations settle very slowly and can be re-suspended by moderate shaking.

Vitamin B_2 (riboflavin) is reported by the researchers to be particularly stable in honey solutions. Vitamin B_1 (thiamine) alone is not so stable in honey solutions as in other vehicles, but it is sufficiently stable if vitamin B_2 also is present in the preparation. Vitamin B_{12} (cyanocobalamin) and vitamin C (ascorbic acid) are not stable in honey, but would be suitable for immediate use, it was added.

The USDA-backed researchers found that medicinal products prepared with honey and containing water can be completely preserved from microbiological degradation by the addition of sorbic acid to the honey solutions.

The research showed that a popular iron tonic, ferrous sulfates syrup, usually made in sugar syrup flavored with pepper-

—*Continued on page 57*

Helium Conservation Bill Back To Old Haunts: Halls of Congress

Department of Interior is banging on the congressional door again for legislation to back it up in a long-range helium conservation program. The department tried to get congress to vote on a like measure last year but had no luck. This year it's going to put a little muscle into its backing of the legislation and hopes the legislators on the hill will recognize the importance of the bill. Acting Secretary of the Interior Elmer F. Bennett said the legislation sought by the department would give it the authority to recover and store some 32 billion cubic-feet of helium which otherwise would be lost when natural gas containing it is burned as fuel.

In letters to the vice-president and the speaker of the house, acting Secretary Bennett explained that the objectives of the new legislative proposal are identical to those of the earlier bill.

Number of Changes

"However, he added, "subsequent study of the recommended helium-conservation program, based upon further discussions of the matter with interested parties in industry and government, has resulted in a number of changes which, for the most part, serve to clarify certain provisions of the bill."

Interior's helium-conservation program calls for construction of up to twelve new plants, to be located on natural-gas pipelines and to extract helium from the natural gas before it goes to fuel markets. The helium thus recovered would be stored underground in the government-owned Cliffside gas field near Amarillo, Tex., until needed.

Under the legislation proposed by the government, private industry would be encouraged to participate in the program by financing, building, and operating these plants which would produce helium for conservation by the department. If industry should not indicate a willingness and capability to participate in a reasonable time, Mr. Bennett said, Interior would undertake the programs as a government operation. The proposed program has the

—*Continued on page 39*

Hooker Plant Explosion Won't Affect Shipments

Hooker Chemical Company says it expects to keep up with shipments of chlorinated organic chemicals despite a recent explosion in a chemical processing building in Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The company reports that warehouse stocks are expected to be adequate to supply customers without interruption until the process can be started up again elsewhere in the plant in approximately thirty days.

Dow Metal Products Is a New Enterprise

Dow Chemical Company has formed a new division for the fabrication and semi-fabrication of magnesium, aluminum and other metals. The new division will be known as Dow Metal Products Company.

It will replace the Dow magnesium products department, according to Dr. Leland I. Doan, president of the Midland, Mich., parent company.

President of Dow Metal Products Company is Hubert Fruehauf, who was manager of the former magnesium products department. Dr. J. Donald Hanawalt is vice-president. Herbert H. Lyon, manager of Dow's sheet and extrusion mill at Madison, Ill., is vice-president and chief

—*Continued on page 36*

Piperazine Salt Prices Are Boosted by Rhodia

Rhodia, Inc., New York, has boosted its piperazine salt prices.

New market quotations for piperazine adipate are $1.44 per pound for material in 100 pound lots; $1.29 for 200 to 900 pound lots, and $1.27 for 1,000 pounds and over. Piperazine dihydrochloride will now sell for $1.40 for 100 pounds or less; $1.25 for 200 to 900 pounds, and $1.23 for 1,000 pounds and over.

Rhodia's price on piperazine citrate is $1.32 per pound for 100 pounds and less; $1.27 for 200 to 900 pounds, and $1.15 for 1,000 pounds and over. For piperazine phosphate, the firm is asking $1.23 per pound for lots of 100 pounds and less; $1.08 for 200 to 900 pounds, and $1.06 for 1,000 pounds and over.

Helium Plant Starts Up On a Break-In Period

The nation's newest helium plant, under construction at Keyes, Okla., since last November, has been turned over to the Bureau of Mines to begin a breaking-in period preliminary to large-scale production.

The plant is designed to produce at a rate of approximately 290 million cubic feet a year and is expected to reach full-scale production in a few weeks.

Its output, added to that of four other helium plants now operated by the bureau, would bring the government's total annual production of helium to about 6 billion cubic feet.

Sulfur Facility Completed

Badger Manufacturing Company, Cambridge, Mass., has completed engineering and construction of a 100 short ton per day sulfur recovery plant at the Paulsboro, N. J., refinery of Mobil Oil Company.

The Week's Price Changes

Amyl Salicylate, Olive Oil, Vanilla Beans Advanced. Coconut Oil, Grease, Peppermint, Tallow Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Amyl Salicylate, 5c. per lb. (p. 56).
Citronella, Java-type, 2½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Citronellal, 15c. per lb. (p. 56).
Geraniol, 10c. per lb. (p. 56).
Hydroxycitronellal, 20c. per lb. (p. 56).
Lard, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Olive oil, 10c. to 15c. per gal. (p. 60).
Sandalwood, 25c. per lb. (p. 56).
Vanilla Beans, Madagascar, 25c. per lb. (p. 56).
Mexican cuts, 25c. per lb. (p. 56).
wholes, 25c. per lb. (p. 56).

Prices Reduced

Ammonia, anhyd., $4 per ton (p. 42).
Ammonia, aqueous, $4 per ton (p. 42).
Ammonium nitrate, $5 per ton (p. 42).
Benzyl Isoeugenol, 25c. per lb. (p. 56).
Citral, 15c. per lb. (p. 56).
Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., deodorized, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton (p. 60).
Corn oil, foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Geranium, Algerian, 50c. per lb. (p. 56).
Grease, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Lemon, Messina, 75c. per lb. (p. 56).
Palm oil, 3/10c. per lb. (p. 60).
Peppermint, natural, 25c. per lb. (p. 56).
Mercury, $2 per flk. (p. 33).
Peanut meal, $2 per ton (p. 60).
Peanut oil, crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¾c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2.50 to $3 per ton (p. 60).
Spearmint, 25c. per lb. (p. 56).
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Inedible, ¼c. per lb.
Tin, ½c. per lb. (p. 33).
Vetiver, Bourbon, $1.75 per lb. (p. 56).
Haitian, $1.50 per lb. (p. 56).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

July 31, 1959	July 24, 1959	Aug. 1, 1958
109.36	110.80	109.95

Tung-Paint Relationship Grows

Tung oil has just had its potential in the paint industry broadened immeasurably by findings of the Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the Tung Research and Development League. According to a report from USDA, a new method has been developed for processing the tung oil vehicle that removes the danger of its gelling during cooking—the major drawback to a more widespread commercial use.

The process, developed under the direction of a researcher of the department's agricultural research service, Leo A. Goldblatt, with the aid of the tung association's research fellow, Lucien L. Hopper, involves the addition of relatively small amounts of zinc resinate to control gelling or polymerization.

The development will enable paint makers to use tung oil in the production of varnishes, floor sealers, and paint vehicles.

Pilot plant development of the process and demonstration of its commercial possibilities were carried out at the ARS Southern Utilization Research and Development Division in New Orleans.

Tung oil has been recognized and used for centuries as a "super" drying oil. It dries rapidly and gives extreme toughness, water resistance, and high gloss to coatings in which it is used. But the tendency of tung oil to gel and form an in-

—*Continued on page 35*

NEW DIVISION V.P.: Dr. Norman G. Gaylord, elected research and development vice-president of the newly-organized polymer division of Western Petrochemical Corporation.

Polybutene Pact Is Signed By Cosden, Texas Butadiene

Cosden Petroleum Corporation, Big Spring, Tex., has licensed Texas Butadiene & Chemical Corporation, New York, to use its process for the manufacture of polybutene at TB&C's Channelview plant near Houston, Tex. A successful demonstration run has been completed at Big Spring refinery on TB&C feed stocks.

Concurrently, Cosden announces completion of a major expansion of facilities for polybutene production at its Big Spring Refinery. Capacity has been doubled, the firm says.

Century Committee Named

A three-member executive committee of Century Chemical Corporation has been elected by the company's board of directors. The committee members are Theodore S. Hodgins, president of the New York firm; George T. Bayley, chairman of the board of Calkin & Bayley, Inc., and Charles W. B. Wardell, jr., vice-chairman of Deltec Corporation.

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Washington Talks It Over 32

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MOVE UP TO HIGHER POSTS: Henry H. Henley, jr. (left) and F. Dean Hildebrandt (right) elected executive vice-presidents of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York. Mr. Henley was formery vice-president in charge of drug merchandising, and Mr. Hildebrandt vice-president in charge of the chemical department. The company has also re-elected John J. Bertrand executive vice-president and elected Charles D. Doerr and Judson C. Sutherland senior vice-presidents.

Antitrust Noose Tightens 2 Ways Around Chemical Brushes With Law

The legal noose around chemical business dealings that brush with the antitrust laws was drawn tighter from two directions last week: (1) Formal notice was given to some 2,000 firms with cease and desist orders of the Federal Trade Commission outstanding against them that they have sixty days to appeal these orders after which time the orders will become final and any violations will make the firm subject to fines upwards of $5,000 a day. (2) Approval was given by the senate to a bill, S 716, giving the attorney-general authority to compel for pre-trial scrutiny the production of books and records of corporations suspected of violations of the antitrust laws.

IN SALES POST: Albert Gaesin, named east coast regional sales manager by the New York-based chemical division of Delhi-Taylor Oil Corporation.

The FTC's notice of the finality of its cease and desist orders was in explanation of the legislation passed by congress recently to bring the Clayton act into conformity with the FTC act as regards penalties and effectiveness of cease and desist orders.

Clayton Act Involvement

The Clayton act orders involved are those relating to arrangements whereby customers must deal exclusively in the products of particular suppliers, corporate mergers and interlocking directorates.

The commission said that these orders will be made final September 21 unless they petition for reviews filed in an appropriate US Court of Appeals.

When final, the penalty provisions then come into force. Heretofore, these orders never became final until reviewed by a court, which event could come about only by the firm appealing the orders to the court or by the commission going to the court to seek enforcement of its order.

S 716, greatly enlarging the powers of the attorney general in antitrust cases, ran into senate opposition only on one point. This had to do with a provision authorizing the attorney general to turn over any books and records to a congressional judiciary committee that he might obtain with his new authority in pre-trial

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Vinyl Plastic Plant Is Set for Australia

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has disclosed plans for construction of a $4.5 million plant in Australia to make "Geon" vinyl plastic materials. John R. Hoover, president of the chemical firm, said the new facility will be built in cooperation with Australian interests.

In making the announcement, Mr. Hoover pointed out that the chemical company, a division of B. F. Goodrich Company, together with its associate companies in England, Japan, Canada, Mexico, and Brazil is the largest producer of vinyl resins in the world.

He added that the Australian installa-

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Chemical Makers Can See No Break in Steel Strike

Chemical men, hoping for an early break in the steel strike, found no real encouragement in last week's situation.

Both labor and management remains firmly entrenched in previous positions. David J. McDonald, head of the steelworkers, called for more "active federal involvement," but most observers looked upon the move as just another negotiations gambit.

Buyers in the chemical field and the

—Continued on page 34

High-Energy Propellant Wanted: One to Fill the Bill Is Demanded From the US Chemical Industry

The chemical industry has its work cut out for it in the missile and space programs. The government wants a new high-energy solid propellant, upwards of one-fifth more powerful than anything now in use, and it is looking to the chemical industry to come up with the answer. Solid propellant technology is one of the Advanced Research Projects Agency's main areas of emphasis. Funding in seven broad areas during fiscal year 1959 totaled $15 million for exploration in this and supporting projects, and this year the agency is stepping up its allotment another $3 million, to $18 million, for this work alone.

The objective of the program is the discovery and development of improved solid propellants with useful energy 10 to 20 percent above those propellants now being used.

Big Increases Seen

It is expected that these new solid propellants would be sufficiently energetic, as compared with those presently available, to allow substantial increases in range, increases in payload, or reduction in overall weight of missiles and space systems.

An increase of 20 percent in energy would almost double the warhead carrying potential of future solid engine ICBMs.

The fiscal 1959 research program was spread over fifty-four contracts in seven broad areas. A description of each and the companies engaged in the work follows:

1. Integrated programs—$6 million; four contracts.

The integrated program concept involves thermochemistry, thermodynamics and performance estimates; chemical studies aimed at the synthesis of new ingredients; propellant formulation and compounding; and the study of the properties of the final propellant including ballistic and mechanical properties all in a single contract. The primary criterion for the selection of the contractors was the caliber and suitability of the scientific personnel available. The concept involves the definition of the research program in terms of the objective rather than in terms of ways and means of attaining the objective.

The contractors are: Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, American Cyanamid Company, Dow Chemical Company, Esso Research & Engineering Division.

2. Propellent performance: $1,720,000, eleven contracts.

A substantial program has been set up involving the selection and assembly of best thermodynamic values, performance calculations based upon these values, and kinetic studies aimed at the elucidation of processes which occur during expansion. These studies are providing a firm basis for the selection of those areas of chemistry which are most likely to contribute

—Continued on page 48

Allied's Division Heads Get Corporation Posts

The board of directors of Allied Chemical Corporation has elected Irb H. Fooshee vice-president — manufacturing and I. H. Munro vice-president—marketing, effective September 1.

Mr. Fooshee has been with General Chemical Division since he joined the company in 1947 and is president of the division.

Mr. Munro came with the company's Solvay Process Division in 1935 and is president of that division. They will continue to head their respective divisions.

Mr. George A. Benington who has been vice-president—marketing, will continue as vice-president with responsibility for advertising and trade relations.

John C. Denton

Spencer Chemical Has A New Set of Officers

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has a whole new set of officers, headed by John C. Denton, former vice-president of the agricultural chemicals division, who has just become president.

Kenneth A. Spencer, who has been president and chief executive officer since the company's inception in 1941, has been elected chairman of the board. He will continue as chief executive officer.

C. Y. Thomas, formerly general vice-president for operations, has been chosen vice-chairman of the board.

John T. Miller, erstwhile general vice-president in charge of finance, has become senior vice-president for finance.

Joe E. Culpepper, former general vice-president for marketing, has been chosen senior vice-president for marketing.

Byron M. Kern, who had been general manager of agricultural chemicals, has been chosen vice-president for agricultural chemicals.

The company's new president, who will be the chief operating officer of the organization, has held various engineering, production and management positions with the company since he joined it in 1942.

In the new alignment, he has also been elected a member of the board and of the board's executive committee.

Gold Standard Is Up At American Smelting

American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, has begun production of high purity (99.999 percent plus) gold at its Central Research Laboratories, Plainfield, N. J.

Asarco, long a refiner of commercial gold (99.98 percent) is producing the high purity metal for research and for the electronics industry.

Ordinary gold customarily contains a total of about 200 parts per million of impurities such as copper, silver, platinum and palladium. Asarco's high purity gold contains a total of ten parts per million or less. The 99.999 percent plus gold is priced at $50 a Troy ounce.

Glue for People—the Army Is Mixing Up a Batch

Hollywood's improbable old comic gangster, who was always threatening to break people up just so that he could glue them back together again, was speaking more truth than he could possibly have known.

At least so say army medical researchers who have come up with a plastic glue designed to repair damaged bones and put a patient back on his feet in forty-eight hours.

Under development at present by the Department of the Army's medical service, the substance, a polyurethane foam, is reported by the army medical men to reduce the length of time of hospital care for the wounded soldier. This is a particularly important combat factor to the military which figures that a least 60 percent of its casualties in battle suffer bone fractures.

At present the army specialists are calling their treatment that uses the plastic "experimental."

The plastic is a foam, which solidifies into a porous, rigid substance when applied to a fracture, bonding the bones together until bone cells grow through the material. Over a period of several months the body completely replaces the plastic with natural bone.

The plastic is applied by opening the fracture site and packing the polyurethane around the broken or diseased bones. In addition to "glueing" broken bones, the substance can be used to replace fragments of damage bone. It is moulded by the surgeon to match the original bone contours.

The foam has no immediate toxic effects, but its long-range effects on the body are not yet fully understood. Army research-

—Continued on page 48

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NAMED TO CANADA POST: R. Paul Suckling, appointed Canadian representative for Velsicol International Corporation, C.A., a unit of Velsicol Chemical Corporation, Chicago. His headquarters will be in Montreal.

Dyna-Therm Buys Assets of Plas-Kem

Dyna-Therm Chemical Corporation, Culver City, Calif., has acquired all of the assets of Plas-Kem Chemical Corporation, Burbank, Calif., a west coast factor in the vinyl plastisol and organisol fields.

Dyna-Therm, with eastern offices in New York, produces high temperature protective coatings primarily for use in rockets and missiles. Its Flame-Master subsidiary in Culver City manufactures aerosol paint, snake repellent, glue and other consumer products.

Purchase of Plas-Kem involved a sum of cash in excess of $250,000, according to George M. Joyce, executive vice-president of Dyna-Therm and chairman of its finance committee.

Plas-Kem will be operated as a wholly-owned subsidiary in Burbank. Elbert Davis, former principal stockholder of Plas-Kem, will continue to direct the new division and will become vice-president in charge of research and development for Dyna-Therm. Plas-Kem's customers are primarily in the aircraft, electronics and toy industries.

Calcium Products Firm Opens Up a Sixth Plant

Operating five plants at a seven-day, round-the-clock clip apparently isn't enough. Calcium Products Division of Georgia Marble Company has opened a sixth to increase production of its calcium carbonate products.

The new, ultra-modern $100,000 plant will produce "Wingdale White"—a product formerly produced only at its Wingdale, N. Y., plant.

This product is being made by dry grinding in tube mills—the first installed in the south—and classified in an air separator. The fully automatic plant utilizes the latest equipment available and houses its own process laboratory to insure uniform quality.

The raw material is the same marble dug out of the mountains of north Georgia, from which CPD produces all its other products.

Farm Products to Chemicals With Carte Blanche for USDA: That's the Crux of New Bill

Almost unlimited authority for the Department of Agriculture to seek ways of converting surplus farm products into chemicals for the use of industry . . . That is the burden of a new compromise bill, S 690, passed by a vote of 76-7 in the senate last week. The measure is now on its way to the house but there, its proponents sadly recall, similar legislation floundered last year on the rocks of administrative opposition. The bill is the outgrowth of a study two years ago by the Welsh commission.

The old Welsh study, it will be recalled, came up with many suggested areas of research concerning new uses for agricultural products. But at the same time it threw cold water on the primary hopes of the program sponsors that the surplus grains problem be wiped out by converting the grains to alcohol for use as motor fuel.

Administration Favors Research, But . . .

The administration presently has no objection to increased research, but it feels that this should be carried on by the agency already in existence instead of by a new one.

Under S 690, a new organization, to be known as the Agricultural Research and Industrial Administration, would be established in the Department of Agriculture and would be headed by a $20,000 a year administrator appointed by the President and confirmed by the senate; three $17,500 a year deputy administrators and ten $19,000 a year especially qualified scientific or professional employees.

The ARIA would be endowed with all the authority now held in this field by the Secretary of Agriculture and use whatever facilities in the Department of Agriculture it needs. It would make research grants and make contracts dealing with such matters as the commercialization, market acceptance, and economic feasibility of industrial uses and processes. Also, it would extend suitable incentives (subsidies) to hasten the establishment of new crops or new industrial uses.

On a call from the agency, the Com-

—*Continued on page 54*

WESTERN MANAGER: E. L. Rhoads, appointed western manager of aliphatic nitrogen derivatives sales by Armour Industrial Chemical Company, Chicago, a unit of Armour & Co. The chemical affiliate has just opened a western regional sales office in Portland, Ore.

DuPont Will Study 'Advanced Hardware'

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., has some plans concerning what it calls "hardware of advanced design." The Wilmington, Del., company is getting itself set to construct at its Baltimore, Md., plant a fully-equipped metallurgical research center to speed development of high-temperature metals for jet engines, rockets, missiles and atomic power generators.

The installation will contain equipment to forge, extrude, roll, draw, and heat-treat such refractory metals as niobium, tantalum, titanium, zirconium, tungsten, and chromium. It will be capable of

—*Continued on page 39*

Berkshire Chemicals Gives Posts to Eck and Levitan

Berkshire Chemicals, Inc., a subsidiary of Vitro Corporation, New York, has named Franklin E. Eck vice-president of sales. At the same time the firm has appointed Robert E. Levitan manager of market research.

Mr. Eck was formerly field sales manager for the plastics division of Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., while Mr. Levitan previously held the post of assistant manager of market research with Linde Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York.

Cary Chemicals Seeking Some Money to Expand

Cary Chemicals, Inc., East Brunswick, N. J., has plans in the making for expansion of its polyvinyl and specialty chemicals production by the merger route and by enlarging its production facilities.

This was disclosed to the Securities and Exchange Commission last week in a registration statement covering a proposed issue of $3.5 million of subordinated debentures, due September 1, 1979, and 205,000 shares of common stock.

SEC was informed that the purposes of the new financing are primarily:

- To expand the company's present polyvinyl resin plant at Flemington, N. J.
- To acquire the business and assets of Regency Plastics Company, manufacturers of polyethylene film and processors of vinyl film and sheeting.
- To expand the capacity of the company's compounding operations at its East Brunswick plant.
- To finance the construction and operation of a new plant for the manufacture of vinyl film and sheeting.
- To provide about $819,000 of additional working capital.

Coal Research Gets Go-Ahead From Congress

A concentrated effort to find new markets for coal—both as a basic raw material for the chemical industry and as an energy-producing fuel—has won the approval of congress. HR 6596 to stimulate the production and conservation of coal through research and development by creating a Coal Research and Development Commission passed the senate without a dissenting voice last week. Because of several technical amendments adopted in committee, the bill goes back to the house for final acceptance before moving on to the White House for the President's signature.

$2 Million to Start

During the first year of operation, the new commission would be given $2 million to get the program started, and thereafter as much money as might be found necessary to carry on its work.

An independent commission was decided upon to undertake the work in order to give greater emphasis to the problems of the coal industry. Although the Bureau of Mines has been doing research on coal for years, it also has other projects in the minerals and metals field demanding its attention.

The amount spent for research in the coal industry is woefully small, as compared with that spent in other industries. For example, the senate interior committee in reporting the bill pointed out that in 1955 approximately $17 million was spent on research in coal, whereas in 1953, two years earlier, $146 million was spent for research by the petroleum industry, and $361 million was spent by the chemical industry.

The bill has as its purpose the carrying out of a research program, first, to develop new and more effective uses for coal; secondly, to improve and expand existing uses for coal; thirdly, to reduce the cost of coal production and distribution; and finally, to emphasize possible developments in the uses of coal.

Naugatuck Has Chemical To Control Cracks in Tires

Naugatuck Chemical Division of United States Rubber Company, New York, is marketing an antiozonant-antioxidant called "Flexzone 3-C" as an answer to the cracks that form in the sidewalls and treads of tires.

According to Naugatuck, the chemical can increase the tread cracking resistance of truck tires more than four times, and hold cracking in passenger car tires down to a point where damage is negligible. Cracks in passenger car tires, the firm points out, are caused by ozone.

SAACI Sales Clinic Set for September 28

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its eighth annual sales clinic on September 28 at the Roosevelt hotel, New York.

Keynote of the clinic—"The Changing Role of the Salesman—Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow"—will be highlighted in an afternoon panel. A reception will follow the panel.

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, annual meeting, Shoreham Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., October 7-9.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 13-18.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 19-20.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, St. Paul, Minn., September 27-30.

American Oil Chemists Society, fall meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Los Angeles, September 28-30.

American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 16-17.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Netherlands Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 16-23.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 14-15.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual symposium, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 27.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 12-14.

Chemical Market Research Association, resort meeting, Williamsburg Lodge and Inn, Williamsburgh, Va., September 21-22.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 17-20.

Electrochemical Society, Deshler-Hilton hotel, Columbus, Ohio, October 18-22.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., August 30-September 2.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

Gordon Research Conference; "Medicinal Chemistry," Colby Junior College, New London, N.H.; "Steroids and Related Natural Products," New Hampton School, New Hampton, N.H.; Biochemistry and Agriculture," Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N.H., August 3-7.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Sheraton Lick hotel, French Lick, Ind., October 21-23.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, St. Louis, Mo., September 20-24.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 20-24.

Parenteral Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 14-16.

Society of the Plastics Industry, midwest section conference, French Lick Sheraton hotel, French Lick, Ind., September 10-11; New England section conference, Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., October 1-2.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 15.

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FEBRUARY 24, 1960
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Because

- Long term price behavior of chemicals and related materials is unlike that of the raw materials of any other industry.

- This is one industry in which "*Everything* costs more now-a-days" does not hold good. Last year, for example, prices quoted on the 2600 most popular raw materials of the chemical industry compared with prices quoted in 1952 as follows: 14.3% were the same; 39.4% were lower; 46.4% were higher.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 31 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs. c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ - —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld, lb. .33½ - —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
USP, bbls., 225-lb dms. any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
58%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 - 23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. .... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 31.00 - 32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .16½ - —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½ - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld, lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½ - .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt. lb. .63½ - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼ - —
Freight equald, shipt, identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works, lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .68 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald .... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms. lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis .... lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .23 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.04 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls. same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 29.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. .... lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.40
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼ - .06
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works .. lb. .0495 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570 - .1095
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼ - .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l. works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½ - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾ - —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¾ - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½ - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2680 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld .. lb. .2470 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½ - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .81 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼ - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald .. ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis .. ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis .. ton. 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.50 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 - 10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. .. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies .. ton. 84.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies .. ton. 86.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton. 87.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., cl., works, frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 8.65 - 12.05
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works .. ton. 325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. .43 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dms., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags., f.o.b. works ton. 63.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton, base price. ton. 63.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va. ton. 48.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .28½- —
powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis. lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.43 - 17.49
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
Ammonium phosphate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton. 32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08½- .15
large granular, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton. 52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works—100 lbs. 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald., 100% basis ton. 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - .26
tech., soln, 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots. lb. 17.50 - 23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, dms lb. 17.50 - 21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms. lb. 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 18.00 - 17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18¼- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20½
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .85 - 1.08
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Anethole, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.18 - 1.30
Tech., dms. lb. .92 - 1.00
Angelica root, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots. lb. 120.00 - 140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb. 120.00 - 130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .28 - —
USP, powd., bbls lb. .33 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tin oz. 4.00 - 4.50
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
l-Arginine hydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .95 - —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. lb. .48 - —
Arsenic white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms. lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, 25, 50-kilo dms., kilo. 10.00 - —
10 kilo dms. kilo. 10.35 - —
5-kilo dm kilo. 10.75 - —
1-kilo bottle kilo. 11.00 - —
500-gram bottle kilo. 11.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).

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CHICAGO—RANDOLPH 6-6678

Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse. N. Y., N. J. ton.86.50 - —
seconds, 390°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots oz. 5.25 - 5.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms. c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.275.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.l., frt. equald. ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l. frt alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm. lb. .19½- —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
white water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton.79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 2.25 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55% cns. dms., lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .55 - .56
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .56 - .57
Central American, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Chilean, bgs. lb. .56 Nom.
Refd., USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .68 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .26 - —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton.95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse. ton.99.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse. ton.93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse. ton.97.16 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .48 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district gal. .31 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - .33
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .00525- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls. dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 - —
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .58 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. 47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP NF, 40-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½- 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 0.25 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberin, bisulfate, cns lb.48.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb.48.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.12.60 -14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphtholamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, lars lb 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate cryst. dms. lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms. lb 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.13 - —
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib dms lb 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt alld lb. .29½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb 31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls. lb .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb 45 .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

NEW AMP
FLOOR WAX EMULSIONS
Develop
Water Resistance
Fast!
Cost Less!

A new method for using 2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol in floor wax emulsions, developed by CSC's Research Department, has opened the way for a greatly improved product. The new method consists of slightly reducing the AMP content and incorporating aqua ammonia. The result: wax with excellent water resistance which develops very rapidly after the wax film is laid down.

In addition to the rapid development of water resistance with the new AMP-ammonia formulations, considerable savings in costs may be expected since less AMP is required. Other performance characteristics of the AMP-ammonia formulations such as shelf-life, freeze-thaw resistance, leveling, and gloss were fully equal to the best commercial formulations.

Proved By Performance Tests

In a series of tests, the new AMP-ammonia formulation attained "excellent water resistance" in less than *two-thirds the time* required, and at *one-third the cost for amine* when compared with a typical formulation using morpholine. A new technical data sheet describing these and other tests made with typical commercial formulations is available on request.

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Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton 145.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 155.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton 195.00 - —
Blood dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 5.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs. Chicago. unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .50 - .55

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb 1.90 2.55
Peruvian, dms. lb 1.80 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 —
Resinated bbls. lb 1.50 —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton 75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.67 - 10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton 83.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.32 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.57 - 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 - 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton 58.00 - —
powd., USP, bgs., c.l., works. ton 54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.70 - 9.70
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton 335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.62 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 20.87 - 22.87
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 163.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 12.30 - 14.30
dms., c.l., works ton 188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 12.30 - —
Boric acid, tech., cryst., bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 13.05 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 112.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton 174.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton 137.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.72 - —
dms., smaller lots same basis. 100 lbs. 10.47 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 106.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works, ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 10.10 - 12.10
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns lb 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls. works lb 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls, t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., t.t.l., works lb. 70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.53 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
c.s., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb 5.45 5.70
Brucine, cns. oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .95 - 1.05

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l. refy lb .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .14½ - —

n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld E. lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms., lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.35 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.45 - —
Cadmium CP red, medium shade, bbls., some basis lb. 5.10 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.70 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.10 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.65 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib dms lb 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks. cs., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.58 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.88 - —
Red, light shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 1.65 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.73 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.69 - —
Maroon, dark shade bbls., same basis lb. 2.74 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.51 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.59 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.16 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.49 - —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.12 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP dms. lb .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots lb. 12.00 - 20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. 55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 - 34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 - 18.00

Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - 35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 45.00 - 50.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 48.00 - —
Calcium carborate, precip., surface treated, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 40.00 - 42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 55.00 - 57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton. 117.50 - 167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 137.50 - 187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 37.80 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt equald. ton. 12.50 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms lb 27 - —
Solid, 73-75% dms. c.l., frt. equald ton. 29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald ton. 36.00 - 73.00
USP, gran., dms. lb .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms lb. 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, USP, powd., 150-lb. dm., ton lb. .66½ - —
AA, 150-lb. dm., ton lb. .73½ - —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works, lb. 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd E of Rockies. cs. 22.95 - 25.10
100-lb dms. same basis dm. 30.80 - 34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .36 - .40
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb. 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, 1-kilo or more. kilo. 35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs. c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton. 83.25 - —
bgs. c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton. 77.70 - —
bgs. l.c.l., frt. equald ton. 93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald ton. 104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic NF, precip., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N. Y lb. .39 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms ton. lots, frt. alld. works lb. .36¼ - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate, ctns. c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd. 100-lb. dms. lb 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 8.25 - 10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .57 - .59
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 1.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 1.75 - —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 2.75 - —
Capric acid, dms. lb. .35½ - .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .35½ - .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, dms lb 3.10 3.50
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs. lb. .12¼ - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13½ - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½ - —

Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E. ton. 60.00 - 115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. or more, Metropolitan areas, E. ton. 55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton. 85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms. 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
dms. l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l. t.l. frt. alld. lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots lb. 41.50 - 45.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" lb 2.95 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.55 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb. 16.80 —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb 16.90 - 17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .71
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .75
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .77
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.12 - 1.14
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 57.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. kilo. 240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. lb 5.00 5.40
Cascara segrada bark, bulk lb. .32 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Casein, imp., inedible, acid-precip, grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .18¾ - —
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .24½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls. lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .29 - —
"B," bls. lb. .28½ - —
"C," bls. lb. .27½ - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850 - —
tanks lb. .2500 - —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660 - —
tanks lb. .2360 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2450 - —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2850 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3050 - —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2250 - —
tanks lb. .1950 - —
Castor oil, dom., No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2225 - —
tanks lb. .1925 - —
Refd., deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750 - —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450 - —
tanks lb. .2150 - —
Imported, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ - .46¼
Split, dms. lb. .37¼ - .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .65 - .75
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic)
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595

An important factor influencing the purchase of chemicals and raw materials as discussed at a meeting of the Chemical Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents:

"Reputation of vendor"

A chemical company's reputation is often judged by its Personnel, Research, and Production Facilities. On this basis, briefly, here is Armour's record:

PERSONNEL—Designing new equipment and processing methods, Armour Technical Specialists have helped build the modern fatty acid industry. They established new products, improved old ones. The "industry standards" they set are followed by most producers today.

RESEARCH—Armour has one of the most modern research laboratories in the industry. Carrying on both Pure and Applied Research projects, Armour men have been granted many patents in the field of fatty acid chemistry.

PRODUCTION—Armour has facilities built specifically for fatty chemical production, including fractional distillation and solvent crystallization equipment. Continuous production assures uniform high quality products.

Personnel, Research, Production—for better products—this is why Armour has the reputation of being the leader in progressive fatty acid chemistry.

Fatty Acid Department

ARMOUR INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

Division of Armour and Company

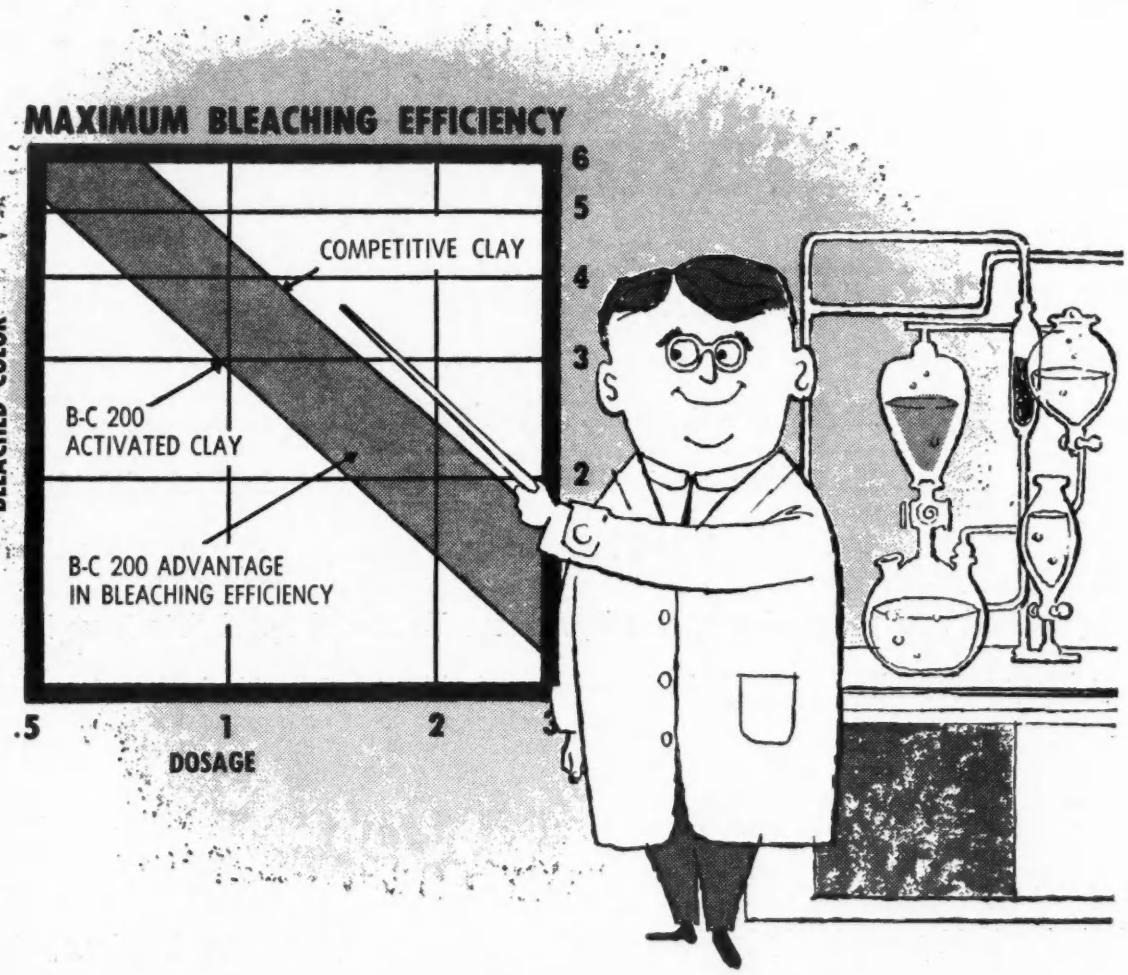
110 North Wacker Drive • Chicago 6, Illinois

Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose)
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 46% dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots dlvd lb 1.95 —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, special, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb. 1.75 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50

Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton. 78.00 - 80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 84.00 —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.15 - 5.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech. 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots. lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms. t.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., t.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —

Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. t.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms. t.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., t.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., t.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., t.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono; flake, 98%, dms., c.l. lb. .23½- .25½
dms., t.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .68 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —

o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .53 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, ugnt medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 - —
NF, yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots. lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .25 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Cinnamic acid, refd, bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .92 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .69 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs lb. .78 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 - 70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 - 13.50
Citral, CP, bots lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Extra, bots lb. 3.45 - 5.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30¼
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran. bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28¼
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29¼
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Java-type, dms. lb. .75 - 1.30
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 3.70
Civet, artif., bots. lb. 13.75 - 15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 - 21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton. 8.00 - 11.00
Clay, ball, imp., airfloated, bgs, c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 - 45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 - 35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - 12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l. works. ton. 15.50 - —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 - 14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton. 35.00 - 36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me. long-ton. 20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net-ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton. 60.00 - 70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15¼
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Cleve's acid, 1,6, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1,7, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .40½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .42½- —



HIGH BLEACHING POWER

means the following to Edible Vegetable Oil Refiners;

- **Low Oil Loss** • **Low Clay Cost**
- **Low Freight Cost** • **Low Handling Cost**
- **Low Cake Disposal** • **Low Storage Capacity**
- **Increased Press Capacity**

Bennett-Clark offers Natural Clay and Activated Clay in split carloads for Added Convenience and Increased Savings.

Bennett-Clark Co. Inc.

BOX 951 • NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS

Clove bud oil, USP, dms.	lb.	2.70	- 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms.	lb.	1.38	- 2.10
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½	- —
96.4% low. or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.43½	- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½	- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.43½	- —
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).			
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb.	.57	- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.59	- —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.			
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works	gal.	.17	- —
Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse	gal.	.35	- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.	gal.	.39	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.20½	- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works	ton.	44.00	- —
Carbon and indust. bulk, works.	ton.	44.00	- —
Coaltar pitch, core, bulk, works	ton.	40.50	- —
Fiber, bulk, works	ton.	48.00	- —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works	ton.	41.00	- —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	1.04	- —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.90	- —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).			
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	1.45	- —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.99	- —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	2.05	- —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms	lb.	.71½	- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms.	lb.	.57½	- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, dms., f.o.b. carrier	lb.	1.75	- —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	.48¾	- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.80	- —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co. dlvd. E. of Mississippi R	lb.	1.33	- —
70-71% Co., kgs. same basis.	lb.	1.29	- —
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher.			
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	1.35	- —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms.	lb.	.29½	- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	.64	- —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	1.09	- —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.44	- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	17.80	- —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.75	- —
Cocillana bark, bls.	lb.	.20	- .22
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.68	- .73
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York	lb.	.18	Nom.
tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.15	- —
Refd., deodorized, dms.	lb.	.23	- .24
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.30½	- .33
tanks	lb.	.28	- —
double dist. (stripped), dms.	lb.	.31½	- .34
tanks	lb.	.29	- —
Cod oil, dms., spot	lb.	.08¾	- .09
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	- —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	- —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25	- —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75	- —
Codliver oil, USP, dms.	gal.	1.40	- 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.20	- .22
Blue, bls.	lb.	.20	- .22
Colchicine, USP, bots.	oz.	27.00	- —
Colchicum root, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
Colchicum seed, bgs.	lb.	.60	- .65
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.32½	- —
Flexible, dms.	lb.	.34	- —
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.75	- —
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.16	- .18
Condurango bark, bls.	lb.	.26	- —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .26
No. 2 bgs.	lb.	.22	- .24
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.16½	- .19
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.65	- —
Copaiba oil, cns.	lb.	1.35	- 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.53	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.54	- —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.3405	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.34560	- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.44	- .44½
Cryst., dihydrate dms., works,	lb.	.30	- .30½
Cryst., dried, dms., works	lb.	.38¼	- .38¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works	lb.	.39¼	- .42¼
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more	lb.	.609	- —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619	- —
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.639	- .659
Copper gluconate, dms.	lb.	3.20	- —
Copper hydrate dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Miss	lb.	.51¾	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52¼	- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis	lb.	.30	- —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26½	- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.30¾	- .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45	- —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.46¼	- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type 1, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.47	- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works,	lb.	.45	- —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots	lb.	4.25	- —
10% active quinolinolate, dms	lb.	1.14	1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36½	- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.1885	- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.95	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	-14.95
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	22.55	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	23.30	- —
Copper sulfate, trihasic distributors, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	27.35	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	28.35	-31.35
Copper undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.75	- —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports	ton.	205.00	- —
Pac. ports, c.i.f.	ton.	200.00	- —
Coriander oil, USP, bots.	lb.	9.25	-11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.08	- —
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.07½	- —
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.08½	- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.11⅝	- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.07	Nom.
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.1735	- .1760
tanks	lb.	.1535	- —
Corn oil, acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.16¾	- .19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼	- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.30	- —
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.45	- —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l	100 lbs.	7.31	- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46	- —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).			
Cortisone acetate, USP, kilo or more	gram.	1.30	- 1.75
Costus oil, bots.	oz	6.00	- —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis	ton.	64.00	Nom.
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East	lb.	.12¾	Nom.
tanks, Valley	lb.	.12⅝	- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.12¼	Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco	lb.	.12¼	Nom.
Cottonseed oil, foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.05¼	Nom.
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.18	- .18¼
tanks	lb.	.16	- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.16¾	- .19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼	- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	3.60	3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	85	.90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).			

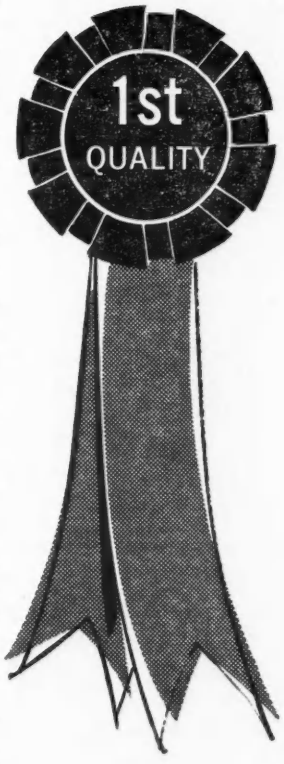
Clove Bud Oil—p-Cresyl Methyl Ether

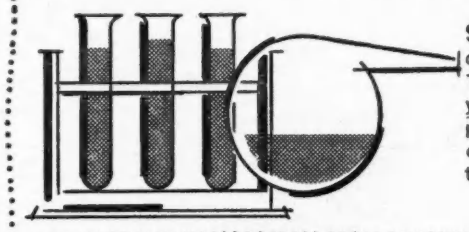
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. chys.,	lb.	3.05	- 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.24	- —
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works,	gal.	.226	- —
Creosote, coaltar, refd., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.50	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.38	- —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.			
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).			
Creosote, beechwood, chys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd in Metropolitan area	lb.	1.72	- 1.77
Hardwood, NF, chys. dms., same basis	lb.	1.42	1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works	lb.	.0561	- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634	- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.0745	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.0460	- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16½	- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145	- —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	- —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.60	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	- —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	- —
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald,	lb	.22	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.23	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20	- —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms. c.l., frt equald	lb.	.17	- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	- —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16½	- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	- —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16	- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	- —
25°-28.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.15	- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.52	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.53	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.49	- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70	- —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	- —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns.	lb.	1.80	- 2.05

YOU BENEFIT 5 WAYS

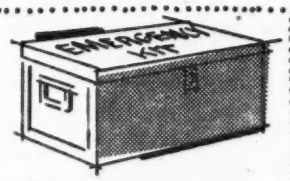
with SOLVAY CHLORINE!

PRODUCT You get chlorine made by America's foremost producer of alkalies. Outstanding in a line that has set the industry's standards!

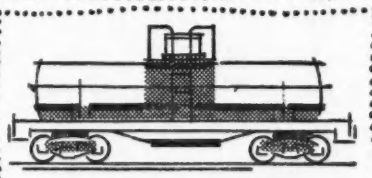




SERVICE You get the help of chlorine specialists in Solvay Technical Service working on your problems. Fast aid and expert literature in the use, handling and storage of chlorine for textiles, paper, water, sewage.



SAFETY You get safety programs and equipment pioneered by Solvay. Emergency Kits you can buy or borrow for cylinders, 1-ton containers, tank cars. Safety wall charts displaying vital unloading, handling, first aid facts.



PACKAGING You get Solvay® Liquid Chlorine in the package most convenient for you. Tank cars—32,000 lbs., 60,000 lbs., 110,000 lbs. Multiple unit cars of 15 1-ton containers. 150-lb. cylinders.

DELIVERY You get carload and l.c.l. orders speedily from production centers in Syracuse, N. Y., Moundsville, W. Va., Hopewell, Va., Brunswick, Ga., Baton Rouge, La. and a network of distribution points.

Sodium Nitrite • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine • Caustic Soda Caustic Potash • Potassium Carbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate Chloroform • Methyl Chloride • Soda Ash • Vinyl Chloride Ammonium Chloride • Methylene Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride • Snowflake® Crystals • Monochlorobenzene • Orthodichlorobenzene • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Hydrogen Peroxide • Aluminum Chloride • Cleaning Compounds • Mutual® Chromium Chemicals

Allied Chemical

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION

61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

SOLVAY branch offices and dealers are located in major centers from coast to coast.

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION BC-89
ALLIED CHEMICAL CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Please send me without cost these Solvay Technical Bulletins:

- ☐ #7—"Liquid Chlorine" ☐ #11—"Water Analysis"
- ☐ #8—"Alkalies and Chlorine in Treatment of Municipal and Industrial Water"
- ☐ #12—"The Analysis of Liquid Chlorine and Bleach"
- ☐ #14—"Chlorine Bleach Solutions"
- ☐ Chlorine Safety Wall Chart.
- ☐ Have your representative call.

Name _____

Position _____

Company _____

Phone _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone ____ State _____

Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.15 - —

Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l. t.l. same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal 1.25 - —
tanks, frt equald gal 1.00 - —

Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt equald, to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms. same basis. gal 1.05 1.15
tanks same basis gal 1.00 —

Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., t.c.l., works lb. .25 - —

Crotonic acid, dms. 200 lbs. or more, t.c.l. works lb. .51 - —

Cryolite, nat., indust, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —

Cube root powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l. t.l. works lb .25 - —

Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. lb. 1.15 - —

Cubeb oil, cns. lb. 12.00 - 16.00

Cumene, dms c.l., works lb 12 - —
dms, t.c.l., works lb. 14 - —
tanks works lb 11 - —

Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .30 - —
cs., bgs. lb. .31 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .27 - —

Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb. 15.50 - 17.00

Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N gran. bgs., Niagara Falls Ont., contract ton. 57.00 - —
pulv 21% N. bgs. works unit-ton 2.85 - —

Cyanamide indust grade, bgs. c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l. works ton. 96.00 - —

Indust grade 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l. works ton. 120.00 - —
dms. t.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —

Cyclohexane, 99% tech. dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal 1.02 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. 55 - —

Cyclohexanol, ecn dms. c.l., works, frt alld E lb. .28½ - —
dms. t.c.l works, same basis. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —

Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —

Cyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —

Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —

Cyclopropane, USP hospitals, cyls., 40-gal lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal lots gal. .40 - —

Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D tech. bgs. dms. c.l., works, frt equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .45 - .49

2,4-D butyl ester, dms. c.l. works. lb .43 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —

2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —

Dammar gum Batavia A E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .14¼- .16½
nubs and chips bgs lb. .08½ .09½
black bold bgs lb. .14½ - .16½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼- .13½
unscraped bgs lb .13 - .14½
pale, chips bgs lb 14½- .16
nubs and chips, bgs lb .09 - .10
Siam, cs. lb .30 - .33
Singapore No. 1 bgs lb .36 - .41
No. 2, bgs lb .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19

Dandelion root, bls. lb. .28 - .32

DDD tech. flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l. works lb. .45 - .47
fib dms. t.c.l. works lb. .46 - .48

DDT flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib dms. smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher

1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41 - —

Decyl alcohol mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms t.c.l. dlvd lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .21 - —

Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00

Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)

Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —

Defluorinated phosphate feed grade, 13% P. paper bgs., c.l., t.l. works ton. 51.00 - —
18% P. paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 63.50 - 69.12
19% P. paper bgs. works, Houston, Tex., c.l. t.l ton 71.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l prices

Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls lb. .21 - .23

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17 dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .69½ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .80½
tanks, dlvd. same basis gal. .53½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division

Denatured alcohol ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal 56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., t.c.l same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —

SD2B dms., c.l. dlvd E of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —

SD3A dms. c.l. dlvd E of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —

SD23A, dms. t.c.l dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —

SD33H, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —

SD29 dms. c.l. dlvd E of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis gal. .74½ - .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½ - —

SD-3, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks same basis gal .52 - —

SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —

SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal .54½ - —

For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c per gal higher

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c differential on tankcars is maintained

d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 15.00 - 17.00

dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb 6.50 - —

Dextrin corn gum paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 9.28 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l 100 lbs 9.53 - —

Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs c.l 100 lbs 9.22 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —

Dextrin, corn, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms, canary light, paper bgs. c.l 100 lbs 9.12 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l 100 lbs 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher

Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 - —

Anhyd., special, al. foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
100-lb dms 100 lbs 15.20 - —

Hydrated, comi., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.45 - —

USP, dms. lb 19¾- —

Diacetyl, flavor grade bots lb. 4.30 4.55

Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —

Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —

Diacetone alcohol, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —

Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 98½- —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —

o-Dianisidine dry, tech. fib dms. lb. 2.00 - —

Dibenzyl sebacate dms. c.l. works. lb. .93 - —
dms., t.c.l same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —

p-Dibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb lots, lb. .55 - —

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd lb. .65 - —
t.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - —

Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
t.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - 1.10

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .57 -
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .60 -
tanks, same basis lb. .54 -

Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —

Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —

Dibutyl phthalate dms. c.l. dvd E. lb. .28½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —

Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —

Dibutyl tartrate, dms. works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —

Dibutylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —

Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½- —

Dicapryl sebacate, dms. c.l. works. lb. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).

2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms. works lb. .83 - —

3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —

o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .12¾- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —

p-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l. f.o.b., works, frt. alld E lb. .12 - —
dms. 2,000 lbs. or more same basis. lb. .14½- —

1,4,-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l. works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —

Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).

2,2-Dichloroethyl ether dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —

Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
tanks, works lb. .63 - —

Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —

Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works. frt. alld. lb. .46½- —
fib. dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —

Didecyl phthalate dms. c.l. works. lb. .28½- —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .26 - —

Dieldrin dms. dlvd lb. 1.85 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. 1.90 - —

Diethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd E lb. .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —

Diethanolamine (lauryl) sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .26½- —

Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital)

Diethylbenzene dms. t.l. frt alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., t.t.l. same basis lb. .18½- —

Diethyl carbonate dms. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —

Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —

Diethyl oxalate dms. c.l. f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —

Diethyl phthalate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —

Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —

Diethyl sulfate dms. c.l. works lb. .19½- —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —

Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works lb. 2.40 - —

Diethylamine dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., t.c.l same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —

N,N-Diethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —

N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —

Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)

Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)

Diethylene glycol, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —

Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —

Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l. dms. works lb. .30¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¼- —

Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —

Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20 - —

Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25¼- —

Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —

Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .44 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —

Dienestrol, USP, bots, 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 - 147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 - 152.50

Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.20 - —

Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.75 - —

Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾- .34

Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28

Digycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .16 - —

Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —

Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25

Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .037 - .038

Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .037 - .038

1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 3.45 - —

2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms. lb. 1.09 - —

Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —

Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks same basis lb. .29 - —

Di-isobutylene dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —

Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .25 - —

Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —

Di-isopropanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —

Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —

Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.10

Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.35 - —

Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —

70% dms c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained ammes lb. .68½- —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis. lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —

Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00

Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —

Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —

Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —

Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .38 - —
dms. t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms. t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .28 - —

N,N-Dimethylaniline dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —

N,N-Dimethylformamide dms. works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —

2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt alld lb. .75 - —

Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd E of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c higher W of Rockies.

m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C. dms. lb. .23 - —
89° C., dms lb. .24 - —

2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —

2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20¼- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld. E. lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .20 - —

2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —

2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C. dms lb. .23 - —

Dioctyl adipate dms. c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms. t.c.l works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —

Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —

Dioctyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —

Dioctyl sebacate dms. c.l. works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .62¼- —
tanks, works dlvd. lb. .59¼- —

1,4-Dioxane, dms. c.l. works lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —

Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l. dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —

Dipentene, dest.-dist. dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms. t.c.l. works gal. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse. gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —

Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —

Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)

Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —

Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .65 - .80

Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .53¾- —

Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —

Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms ½c. per lb. higher.

Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
bgs. smaller lots, frt alld lb. .50 - —

Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.60

Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15¼- —

Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —

Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —

Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt alld. lb. .70 - —

Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .55 - —

Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —

Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .134 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .114 - —

Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
No. 2 lb 15.65 - 17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 - 22.85
No. 3 lb. 31.30 - 35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 - 22.85
No. 4 lb 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 15.65 - 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 9.15 - 11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb 10.50 - 10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb 15.65 - 16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb 15.65 - 16.10
No. 6 lb 15.65 - 16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 - 14.80

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Orange, D&C, No. 3 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 ..... lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 ..... lb. 3.80 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 ..... lb. 23.60 -24.00
No. 19 ..... lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 ..... lb. 3.90 4.35
No. 22 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 ..... lb. 24.15 -24.65
No. 33 ..... lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 ..... lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 ..... lb. 13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns ... lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns ... lb. 15 65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns ... lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow Ext., D&C, No. 1 cns lb. 10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN ..... lb. 1.70 • —
13390 Fast blue SR ..... lb. 1.30 • —
14025 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.18 • —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. .. lb. 1.52 • —
14645 Chrome black T ..... lb. .73 • —
14720 Rubine XX, conc. ..... lb. 1.47 • —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. ... lb. .79 • —
15575 Orange RR ..... lb. .94 • —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. ..... lb. 1.53 • —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 • —
16150 Scarlet 2RL ..... lb. 1.16 • —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G .... lb. 1.29 • —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 • —
17590 Brown PG ..... lb. 3.00 • —
17820 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 • —
18050 Phloxine 2G ..... lb. 1.05 • —
18055 Fuchsine 6B ..... lb. 1.55 • —
18965 Fast Yellow 2G ..... lb. 2.32 • —
19140 Yellow XX ..... lb. 2.30 • —
19555 Yellow NN, conc. ..... lb. 3.67 • —
20170 Brown Y ..... lb. 1.27 • —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. 1.37 • —
21010 Brown, RX, conc. ..... lb. 1.35 • —
22240 Scarlet B ..... lb. 2.60 • —
22310 Red FC ..... lb. 1.45 • —
22311 Brown MCW ..... lb. 1.40 • —
22390 Diazo black BHD ..... lb. 93 • —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc. .... lb. 1.53 • —
23500 Red, 4BX, conc. ..... lb. 1.69 • —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.95 • —
24895 Brilliant yellow conc. ... lb. 3.11 • —
26400 Navy blue 3R, conc. ..... lb. 1.70 • —
26695 Black F, conc. ..... lb. 2.19 • —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc. ... lb. 1.91 • —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.61 • —
27720 Gray L ..... lb. 2.08 • —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC ..... lb. 2.12 • —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. .... lb. 2.48 • —
30235 Black EB, 200% ..... lb. 1.33 • —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra ... lb. 1.26 • —
30295 Green BY, conc. ..... lb. 1.02 • —
35660 Brown B ..... lb. 2.89 • —
37565 Naphthol SWF ..... lb. 1.76 • —
40000 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.31 • —
41000 Yellow OX ..... lb. 2.45 • —
42000 Green V, crystals ..... lb. 2.73 • —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals. lb. 3.62 • —
42090 Blue EG ..... lb. 1.85 • —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. .. lb. 4.78 • —
42650 Violet 4BXN ..... lb. 2.25 • —
43820 Brilliant blue BBG ..... lb. 2.44 • —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. ..... lb. 3.61 • —
45170 Red BX ..... lb. 4.76 • —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ ..... lb. 1.03 • —
52015 Blue GXX ..... lb. 2.22 • —
53185 Black, GXCF, conc. ..... lb. .38 • —
58005 Alizarin red SC ..... lb. 3.31 • —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 • —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb. 4.70 • —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste lb. 2.28 • —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb. 1.55 • —
61570 Alizarin green CG extra. lb. 3.53 • —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG ... lb. 3.78 • —
63615 Alizarin blue black B ... lb. 3.02 • —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste. lb. 2.82 • —
70800 Brown BR single paste ... lb. 2.03 • —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL ..... lb. 1.70 • —
11160 Oil yellow T ..... lb. 2.79 • —
12055 Oil orange 7078-V ..... lb. 5.87 • —
26120 Oil red N-1700 ..... lb. 1.76 • —
42535B Methyl violet base ..... lb. 1.76 • —
44045B Victoria blue base ..... lb. 4.06 • —
50415B Oil black 8603 ..... lb. .80 • —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb. 6.13 • —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. No.
Spirit black RB ..... lb. 3.54 • —
Spirit brown GN ..... lb. 5.30 • —
Spirit orange R conc. .... lb. 5.87 • —
Spirit red B conc ..... lb. 6.41 • —
Spirit yellow 2R conc. ... lb. 4.62 • —
12055 Spirit orange 7078-V ..... lb. 1.25 • —
Spirit blue THN ..... lb. 5.06 • —

E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. 1.10 • —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. ..... lb. .30 • .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .45 • —
Select, bundles ..... lb. .75 • —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 48.40 • —
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd .... lb. 3.35 • —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works .... lb. 1.85 • —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 • 1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .92 • —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 • .65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 • .80
Powd., dms. ..... oz. .60 • .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 • —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 • —
Erigeron oil, cns. ..... lb. 11.00 • —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 1.50 • —
Eserine salicylate, bots ..... oz. 54.75 • —
Eserine sulfate, bots ..... oz. 86.00 • —

Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W. Va. lb. .17 • —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½ • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½ • —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15¼ • —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾ • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾ • —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 • —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½ • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½ • —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .15¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾ • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾ • —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 • —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .60 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .56 • —
Ethyl acrylate dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .36 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .37 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .34 • —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. 20.63 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.68 -20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 • .79
tanks, same basis ... gal. .52 • —

Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 21.75 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.80 -21.86
tanks, same basis gal. 21.59 • —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½ • —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. ..... lb. .90 • —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.E lb. .43 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E . lb. .45 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ... lb. .41 • —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30¾ • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 • —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .36¾ • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 • —
Ethyl butyrate, works ..... lb. .90 • 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 • —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E. lb. .75 • —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. to. 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .68 • —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E. lb. .70 • —

Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 • .22
dms., works ..... lb. .18 • .20
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 —
Ethyl cinnamate cns. ..... lb. 3.35 • 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .44½ • —
tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb. .41½ • —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 • —
Ethyl ether, anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 • —
½-lb. cns. ..... lb 1.09 • —
¼-lb. cns. ..... lb. 1.21 • —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .15 • —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .11 • —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .38½ • —
tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb. .34½ • —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½ • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½ • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 • —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .25¼ • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb .21¼ • —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works ..... lb. 3.30 • —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

100 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Isophthalate

Trimethyl Borate — Trimethoxy Boroxine

T.C.P. — Tricresyl Phosphate

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T. — Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28% — 40%

D.D.V.P. — Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate
(Minimum 95% Purity)

D.E.T. — Diethyl Toluamide
(95% Meta Isomer)

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP bots oz.11.85 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine,
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb 1.20 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Ethyl silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available, SiO_2 dms, c.l., dlvd lb 44½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works lb 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls lb 88 - —
Ethylamine (see also Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline dms. c.l., frt alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .58 - —
tanks, frt alld. lb .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms. c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb .12½- —
2-Ethylhutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt equald. lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt equald lb .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W of Rockies, 1c. per lb higher
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same oasis lb .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms, c.l., dlvd E lb. .22 — —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .21 — —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
tanks dlvd.. E lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms c.l. dlvd. E lb .21 — —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 — —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 .35
Ethylene oxide, dms c.l., dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24½- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms. c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd E., 100% basis lb .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF rectified, 70-75%, dms lb. .51 — —
NF, rectified, 80-85% dms. lb .77 .95
Eugenol, USP, dms lb. 2.25 - 3.00
l.c.l., dms l.c.l. —
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works lb 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs lb. .20 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .20 - —
Rumanian, bgs lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan bgs lb. .07½- —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
dms l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 6.75
bbls, l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.25 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt equald, 100% basis 100 lbs 4.00 — —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran. dms. lb .86 — —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms. frt alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.35.25 — —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 — —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½ .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, Metropolitan area, 100 lbs 3.35 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 — —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 2.85 4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1250- .1300
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1480- .1530
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1100- .1150
tanks lb. .0950- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms, 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram, dms, 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.125.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.121.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib dms., kilo or more gram .44 - —
10% feed grade, fib dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.44.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0430- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .70 - —
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., lil. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Fuller's earth, calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching, grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't point ton. 4.50 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dm., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l. works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd W lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms, c.l. Newark, N J lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 — —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.02 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.75 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.70 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .62 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls, c.l. lb. .68 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .70 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .78 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .30 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 3.65
Soap grade, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.95
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns lb.20.00 -20.50
Bourbon, cns. lb.20.50 -23.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb.10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb 5.00 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 8.75 -10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs lb. .32 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .19 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, ogs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
Blue, hide, 70-96 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.88 - —
1-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo.150.00 -300.00
50-kilo lots kilo.100.00 - —
500-kilo lots kilo.75.00 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd lb. .20½- .21
nat., crude, soapiye, 80% tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- .19
Glycerine, imp., nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, c.l.f lb. .19 - .20¼
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¼- —
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.25 - —
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.70 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
cryst., 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 90-92%, ex whse. lb. .21 - .24½
powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .06⅝- .06¾
Yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .05⅝- .05⅞
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾ Nom.
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼ Nom.
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¾ Nom.

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .45 — —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tips lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - —
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
Indust., bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Tech grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton.20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton.20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton.17.00 - —
l.c., imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York, ton.55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.50 - —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld lb. .96 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Houston Tex. gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 8.85 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb.22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb lots, works lb.23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb.23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .238 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48¼
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 — —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots dlvd. lb.14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb. 27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs. c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more, gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more, gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald.100 lbs.15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1500- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.25 - 5.10
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .96 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis, lb. 1.02 - —
Less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.01 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.07 - —
Less than 85-lb lots, same basis.
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine) lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 7.60 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots lb 15.75 -18.29
Inositol, bots., dlvd. lb 5.00 — —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).

Iodine, crude, kgs. .....lb. .95 • —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 3.00 • 3.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 • —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. .....lb. 4.90 • 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. .....lb. 3.85 • 5.00
b-Ionone, cns. .....lb. 3.85 • 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs.....lb. 8.00 • 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls..lb. .22 • .25
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .57 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 • —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.lb. .59 • —
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .52 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis..lb. .53 • —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 • —
Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .48 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis..lb. .49 • —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .50 • —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14¾ • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 • —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14¼ • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½ • —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works..lb. .05¼ • —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08¾ • —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .14¼ • —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼ • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½ • —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock .....lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ • —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 • .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12¼ • —
Other shades, same basis. lb. .12 • —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .27½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 • —
Isoborneol, cns. .....lb. 1.44 • 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. .....lb. .48 • .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. .....lb. 1.20 • —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. .....lb. 1.25 • 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 • 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .15¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16¾ • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¾ • —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .14 • —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, cms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .28½ • —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .19½ • —
Isoeugenol, cns. .....lb. 3.50 • 4.30
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more..kilo.18.00 • —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works..lb. 4.25 • —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .25 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .21 • —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .15½ • —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .152 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .162 • —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .25¼ • —
tanks, works. .....lb. .22½ • —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 • —
dms, l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½ • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11½ • —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .58 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .68 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .42 • —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd...gal. .60 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .70 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....gal. .44 • —
Refd., anhyd., c.l., dlvd. .....gal. .62 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .72 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....gal. .46 • —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07 • —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. 1.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.05 • 1.25
tanks, works. .....lb. .99 • —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .75 • —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .80 • .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works.....lb. .85 • 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .53½ • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .54½ • —
Tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 • —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis..lb. 2.70 • —
Powd., bbls., same basis.....lb. 2.75 • —
Jalap root, NF, bls. .....lb. .90 • —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. 1.15 • —
Japan wax, cs.....lb. .27 • .29
Juniper berries, bgs. .....lb. .15 • —
Juniper berry oil, bots. .....lb. 2.90 • 3.75
Twice rectified bots. .....lb. 3.60 • 7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF dms.....lb. .42 • .60
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns. .....lb. .38 • .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. .....lb. .10 • .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. .....lb. .15½ • .17½

Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bls..lb. .42 • .43
No. 2, powd., bbls.....lb. .40 • .41
No. 3, powd., bbls.....lb. .38 • .37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis..lb. 1.00 • —
Kola nuts, bgs. .....lb. .10 • —

L

L acid, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 • —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles..gal. .174 • —
150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y..gal. .20 • —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3..gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3..gal. .14375- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. .....gal. .16 • —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .1789- .2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald..lb. .1839- .2790
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1889- .2840
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1938- .2890
80%, bbls., c.l., dms. frt. equald..lb. .3039- .4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald..lb. .3089- .4675
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3139- .4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4775
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works. lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works.....lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works.....lb. .2890- —
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works.....lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works.....lb. .4775- —
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.80 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 7.20 • —
44%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.11.45 -12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.11.85 -13.10
USP, 85%, cbys. .....lb. .85 • —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .14 • —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.lb. .14½ • —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.lb. .14¾ • —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .15¼ • —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08½ • —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .21¼ • —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .22¼ • —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .22¾ • —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald..lb. .18½ • —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald.....lb. .19 • .19½
Lady's slipper root, bls. .....lb. 3.50 • 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works..lb. 1.23 • —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16 • .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works...lb. .27 • .32
USP, anhyd., dms., works.....lb. .24 • .26
hydrous, dms., works .....lb. .23 • .25
Lard, cash, dms. .....lb. .08325- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .55 • —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. .....lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. .....lb. .60 • —
Laurie acid, pure, dms.....lb. .38½ • .41
tanks .....lb. .36 • —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. .....lb. 2.00 • 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works..lb. .65¼ • —
dms., l.t.l., works.....lb. .66 • —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. .....lb. 1.25 • 2.00
Abrial, dms. .....lb. 1.00 • 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls..lb. .55 • .60
Ord., bls. .....lb. .20 • .25
Select., bls. .....lb. .90 • 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns..lb. 2.75 • 6.75
40-42% ester, cns.....lb. 5.00 • 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns. .....lb. 2.20 • 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd. lb. .34½ • —
White, cryst., bbls. .....lb. .25½ • —
gran., bbls. .....lb. .26½ • —
powd., bbls. .....lb. .26½ • —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt. alld, on $150 or more..lb. .30¼ • —
1-lb. bgs., same basis.....lb. .47 • —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. ....lb. .17 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .18 • —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).

Naugatuck LATEX

?
Does your
floor paint have...
• excellent application properties?
• alkali resistance?
• grease, oil, and solvent resistance?
• permeability to moisture vapor?
• soap and water brush cleaning?
• resistance to lifting by auto tires?
• good adhesion?
• ease of cleaning?

...latex floor paint made from NITREX 2625-A does!

The advantages of latex paint, recognized as they are, depend almost entirely upon the qualities of the latex used. And new NITREX 2625-A, as proved in both laboratory and actual use tests, substantially outperforms other latex formulations, particularly those of the styrene-butadiene type. In addition to its superior tensile strength and solvent resistance, NITREX 2625-A offers vastly improved abrasion resistance, outwearing a standard styrene-butadiene paint film more than 3 to 1.

Investigate the improved performance possibilities new NITREX 2625-A offers you. For further details, contact your nearby Naugatuck Representative or the address below.

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Lead Chloride—Mandelic Acid

Lead chloride, dms. lb. .32 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars lb 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .12 - —
St. Louis lb. .1180- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd. bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb .41 —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1445- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1545- —
90% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1460- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1560- —
Lead resinate precip 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal dms., works. lb 46 —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).

Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15

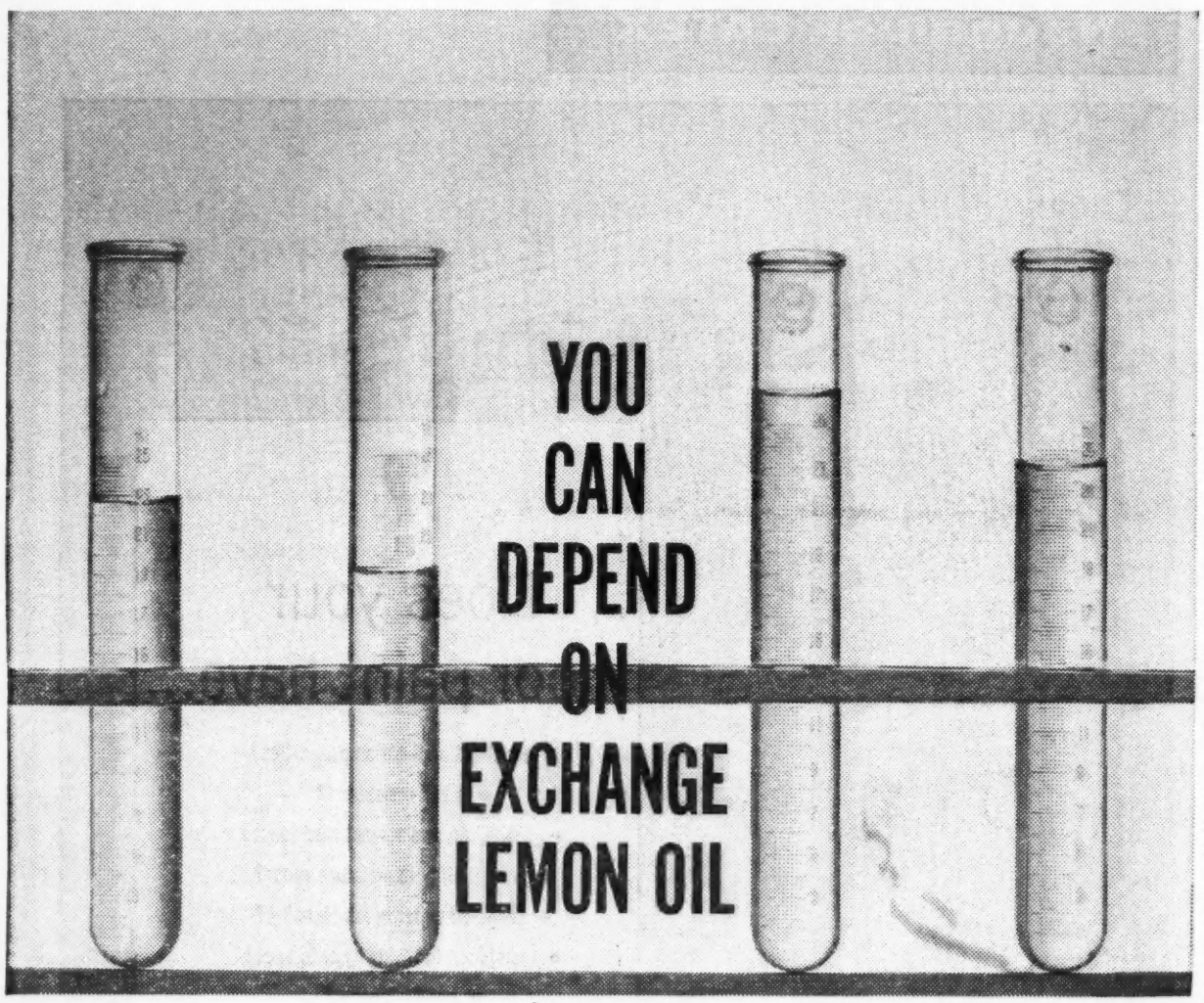
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Messina, cns. lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Lemongrass oil, cns. dms. lb. 95 - 1.25
dl-Leucine, dms. works lb 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. lb. .09 - .10

Lignalos wood oil, Mexican, cns. lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate).
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton.14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.70 - 4.35
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.70 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 3.80 - 4.00
96-98%, dms. lb. 4.10 - 4.80
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.70 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation to distributors dms., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Linseed meal, expeller 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton.68.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton.61.00 -61.50
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1600- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .17 - .1750
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1250- —
tanks, New York lb. .1400- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1450- .1460
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .1900- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2200- —

Litharge, comL, powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .14¾- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb. 33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30¼
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .09½- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb bls lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz. 30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 - .40
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 4.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms. lb. 4.95 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 2.20 - —
No. 2, whole, bls. lb. 1.65 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.60 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. lb. 9.75 -12.25
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., cns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Luning, Nev. ton.39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.59.00 - —
Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs. lb. .36½- .37¼
heavy, fib. dms. lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works. frt. equald ton.86.25 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash ton.46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .14
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per. lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls. works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50



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Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .40 - .46
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd....lb. .33 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23¼- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 48% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works..lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works..ton.148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis.....ton.144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis..ton.152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. .....lb. 1.34 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms..lb. .25¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls..lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E.....lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E...lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld..lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms..lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms.....lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E..ton.97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E...ton.104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. ....lb. .26 - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. .....lb. .25 - .39
DBB, bgs. .....lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. .....lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works..lb. .60 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works..lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works..lb. .63 - —
Marine pitch, dms. .....lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .29 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. .....gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf..lb. .07¼- —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.25 - 6.40
Japanese, cs. .....lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn., USP racemic, cns.....lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis..lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.93 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works..lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms..lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works..lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works..lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis..lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis..lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots...lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots.....lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works..lb. 8.22 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask.234.00 -236.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works.....lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works..lb. .47½- .50
tanks, works .....lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld. gal. .83 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd..gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area..gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd..gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal..gal. .29 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....gal. .63½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area..gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min. dlvd. gal. .34 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald..lb.21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald..lb.27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxy-analogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld.....lb. 1.25 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis.....lb. 1.29 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more..lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis..lb. 1.53 - —
Methyoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs.,
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis.lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .23¼- —
non-ret, dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .62¼- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. ...gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ....gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. .....gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. .....lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E...lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works.lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. .....lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld..lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works..lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis.....lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. 1.03 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis.....lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs..lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald..lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd..lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd..lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. ....lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works..lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works..lb. .21¼- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots..lb.28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va..lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms...lb. 6.90 - —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*
ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*
. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every Purpose!*

M. C. P.
Pure
Unadulterated
California
LEMON OIL
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An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one label* and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

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Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots., gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
Methylene chloride, tech., tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .50 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld E. lb. .09 —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1660- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
regular tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .1275- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .145 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23¼- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .11¼- —
tanks, New York gal. .ab - —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .a3 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. 33½- —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.03 - —
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., 100 lbs., dlvd lb. 1.00 - 1.07
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 - —
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs. lb. .27 - .28
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 - 4.60
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
Mustard seed, Danish yellow, bags. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellow, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Mustard oil, syn. bots. lb. 1.00 1.25
Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .31½- .34
tanks lb. .30½- —
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .55 - —

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13675 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Houston, Tex. gal. .15½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .04¼- —
78°, tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .06½ Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
indust., balls, flakes, whole- CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
8-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 13° cold test, dms. lb. .30 Nom.
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. lb. .28 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Tech., fib. dms. gram. .14 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 425.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 - —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - —
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.50 - —
Nicotine sulfate, 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 6.00 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.05 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.55 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.05 7.85
42° Be., cybs., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms. frt. alld. 100% basis, lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt. alld lb. .445 - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld, lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. .40½- .42½
250-400, 400-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Spirit soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .88 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, unit-ton. 4.50 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .43 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., east, tanks, works lb. .26½- —
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake, c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.36 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.45 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns. lb. 9.50 -12.75
West Indian, cns lb. 9.50 -12.75
Nux vomica, bls lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .43 - .63
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .153¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms. 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .22 - .22¼
tanks lb. .20½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18½- .21
tanks lb. .16 - —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .17¼- .19¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms lb. .14 - .14½
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .13 - .13¾
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.50 - 2.75
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms lb. .85 - .90
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .70 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms lb. .60 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Sweet lb. .35 - .38

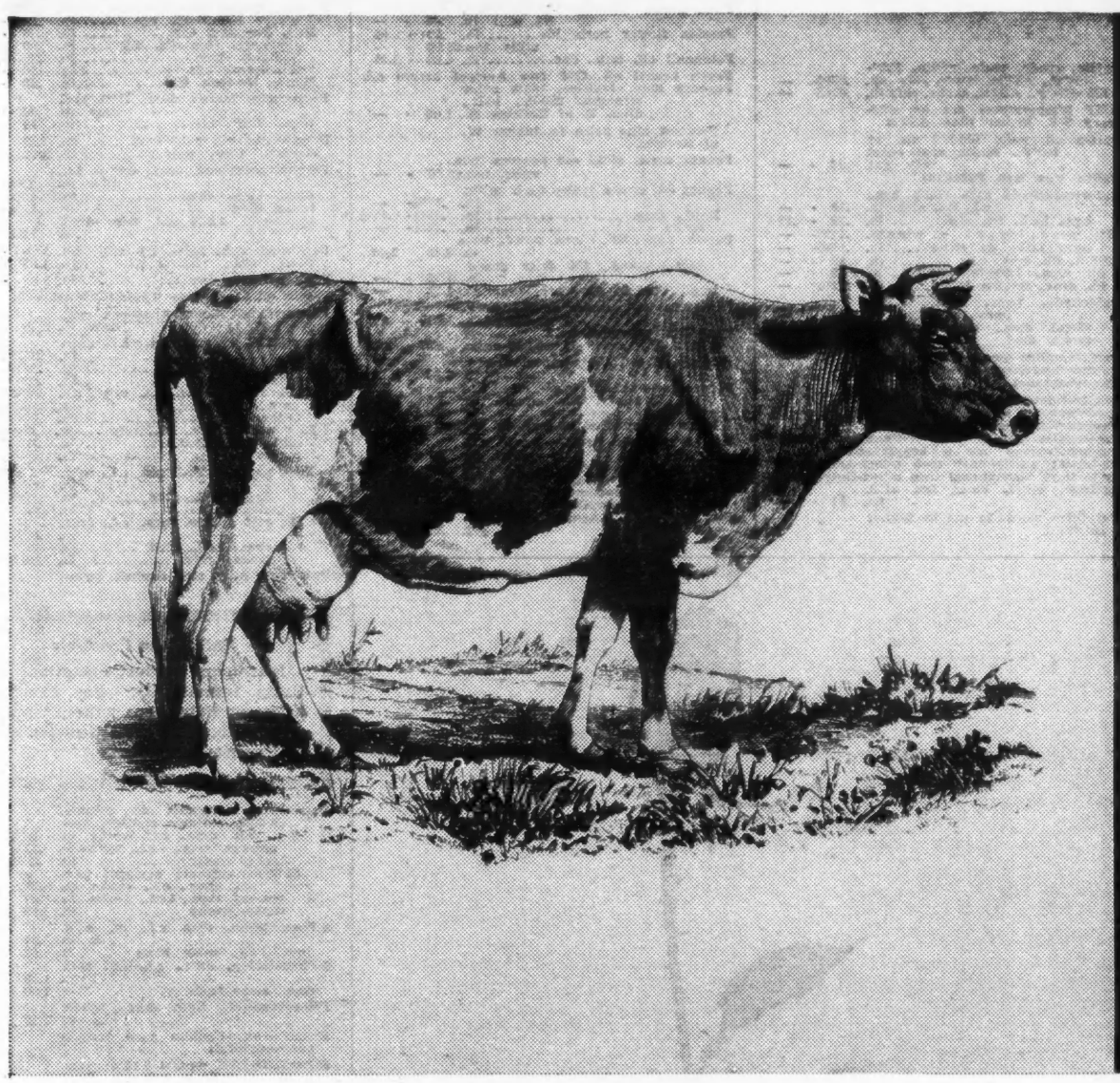
Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 3,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots. gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs lb. .74 - .76
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .80 - .82
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - .18¼
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .18¼- .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works, lb. .19¼- .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .1435- .1530
tanks lb. .1190- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Papain, NF, powd. lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns. 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.30



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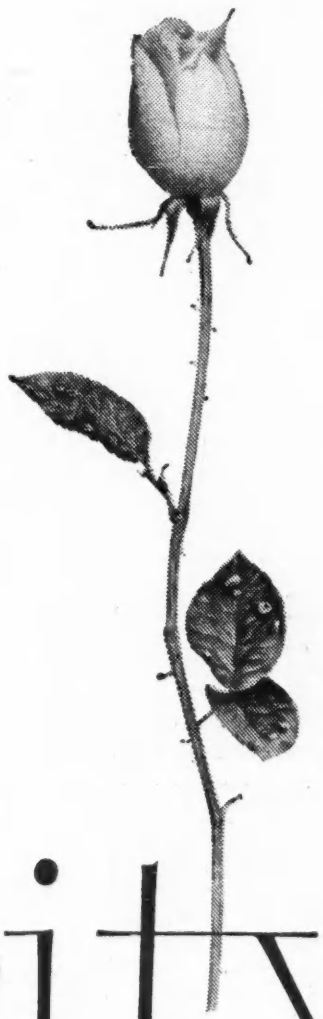
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns.. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs..... lb. .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .50 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .34 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. ..... lb 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0763- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls..... lb. .50 - .55
mills..ton.63.00 - —
Patchouli oil, imp., cns..... lb. 4.80 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills..ton.60.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .11¾- —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .17¼- .17½
tanks ..... lb. .15¼- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.03 - 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp, Danish, ex whse..... lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .027 - .028
Penicillin, procaine, bulk ..... 1,000,000 units. .027 - .028
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di-and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs..... lb. .24¾- —
black, Lampong, bgs..... lb. .24½- —
Red, Funtuas, bgs..... lb. .30 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs..... lb. .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - —
Sudanese, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs..... lb. .45 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP., bls..... lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. ..... lb. 3.45 - 4.50
Redist., USP, dms..... lb. 3.75 - 5.15
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld..... lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms..... lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American cns., dms. lb. 2.45 - 3.20
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy... lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy..... lb. .08625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .11125- .125
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06875- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .095 - .10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis..... lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14¾- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%). non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
non ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
20°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works... lb. 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb. lots dlvd E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .38¼- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works..... lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. ..... lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works..... lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib, dms., works..... lb. 10.45 - —



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Phosgene, ret. cyls., works	lb.	.15½	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	48.00	—
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton		5.16	—
55-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.56	—
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis	long-ton.	6.21	—
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis	long-ton.	7.21	—
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis	long-ton.	8.21	—
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.			
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.00	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis,	100 lbs.	7.25	7.75
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	5.60	—
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.85	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.10	9.35
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.75	9.00
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	6.65	—
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.56	.57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	—
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	.15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1395	.1456
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1550	.1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.39	.40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.17	.19
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	.18½
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.90	—
Resinated, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.75	—
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.52	—
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies			
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works	lb.	3.35	—
Resinated, bbls	lb.	3.00	—
Water dispersable, bbls	lb.	1.71	—
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies			
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00	—
.c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	5.20	—
α-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43	.43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.415	.422
β-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works.	lb.	1.05	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.95	—
γ-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
2-Picoline, tanks, t.o.b., works	lb.	1.50	—
dms., t.l., same basis	lb.	1.60	—
Picric acid, NF, bbls.	lb.	.85	—
Tech, bbls.	lb.	.44	—
Pigment green B, kgs.	lb.	1.45	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots	oz.	5.25	—
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP bots. vials.	oz.	5.15	—
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs	lb.	.68	—
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.57	—
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms.	lb.	3.75	9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns.	lb.	2.10	2.48
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., t.c.l. works	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l. ex whse New York.	lb.	.173	—
Pine oil, steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York	lb.	.185	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.188	—
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)			
Pinetar oil, comi. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0561	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.0634	—
dms., c.l., ex whse New York.	lb.	.0745	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046	—
Pinetar oil, NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South.	lb.	.40	—
dms., t.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.41½	—
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse New York	lb.	.36½	—
Pink root, bls.	lb.	1.75	—
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.60	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.65	—
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.04	—
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.12	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more frt. alld	lb.	.77	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.90	—
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more., frt. alld	lb.	.96	—
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald	lb.	2.60	—
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd E.lb		4.50	5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	76.00	80.00
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.	lb.	15.60	—
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.19	.22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units.		.52	—
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units.		.54	—
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units.		.58	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.42	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.44	—
dms., smaller tots, works	lb.	.47	.49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.42	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.44	—
dms., smaller tots, works	lb.	.47	.49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs	lb.	.26	—
Nubs, bgs.	lb.	.37	.40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.22	—
Danish, bgs.	lb.	.20½	—
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.20	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.17½	—
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.25	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	5.05	—
tanks, same basis	100 lbs	3.70	—
flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		9.15	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.		10.20	—
Potash, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs		9.75	—

Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	.31	—
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms	lb.	.22	—
USP, powd., dms.	lb.	.24	—
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.18	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms., ¾c. higher.			
Potassium bitartrate, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis	lb.	.38	—
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	16.00	22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.			
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.52	.62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran. bbls.	kgs	.39	.40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls dms	lb.	.20	—
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.22
calcined, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.		9.55	—

Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		7.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs		8.15	—
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.13½	.14¼
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
works	lb.	.12¼	—
Potassium chlorate NF cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs or more, works.	lb.	.16¾	—
NF, gran. 25-lb. metal dms	lb.	.36	—
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.17¼	—
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	29.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.50	—
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works.	ton	27.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.50	—
USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	.20	.22
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.21	.23
USP, powd., dms.	lb.	.24	.26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)			
Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works	lb.	.50	.51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	.43	—
powd., 250-lb. dms., same basis.	lb.	.46	—

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United States Steel Products
Division of
United States Steel

USS TRADEMARK

Potassium cyanide, dms 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works, lb. 43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb 44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb 50 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb 65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lo 24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb 29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb 30 - —
fib dms, l.c.l., works lb 31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms works lb 37 .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms, 1 to 100 dm. lots lb .33½ .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF fib dms, 1,000 lb lots lb 1.38 —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K.O. bulk, c.l., works unit-ton 17 .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran. dms. lb. 16 - —
Powd., dms. lb 27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .30 - .32
bagged, 60% minimum K.O. same basis ton. 22.90 -24.10
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .30½- .32½
bagged, 60% minimum K.O. same basis ton. 23.20 -24.40
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs 18.00 -19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 9.50 —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 -12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.50 —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran, dms., c.l., works ton 219.50 —
dms, ton lots, ex whse ton 311.00 —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton 316.00 —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb 19 .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .18 .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb 15½ 18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 —
dms, t.c.l., 5 dm lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., t.c.l., 5 dm lots or more works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs, c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.15
bgs, t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms, t.c.l., 5-dm lots or more, works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- 10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c per lb higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt alld, E lb. .784 - .857
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .59½- .61½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b. works E lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
fib. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 2.60 - —
dms. 100-500 lb lots lb 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots gram. No prices.
Propane, indust. tanks, group 3 gal. .05 —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor (¼c. discount offered) gal. .1005- —
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn. pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .24¼- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 14¾- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .14 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. 3.90 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.24 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .18 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb 32 34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
bgs, smaller lots lb. .03⅞- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs ton lots lb .04 —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton 60.00 —
fine, bgs ton 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 .26
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .48 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bags, ton, works lb. .69 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.35 - 9.45
100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 44.75 -45.25
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb. 10.60 -10.95
purif., 20%, dms., works lb. 10.60 -10.95
Pyridine, denat., dms c.l. works and frt equald gal 2.77 - —
dms t.c.l. same basis gal 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret dms, t.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works, kilo. 175.00 - —
gram lots or more kilo. 175.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 5.00 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb 3.17 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF 100 lb dms. lb 3.50 —
Pyroxylin, USP bots. lb 9.50 —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quercetin, fib dms kilo lots kilo. 26.40 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .74½- 77
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns oz. .27½ .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns. oz. .23 - .25
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .24½- .26
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms, frt alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd, frt. alld 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms lb. .15¼- .15½
tanks lb. .13¼- —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 42.00 -51.00
Synthetic lb. 14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo. 104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms, t.c.l. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split)
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian bots oz. 7.00 —
Turkish, bots. oz. 55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .97 - 1.20
tech., cns, dms lb .50 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45% fib dms, works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. 13875- —
Rue oil, bots lb 2.75 3.00
Rutin, NF fib dms., 10 kilo lots kilo. 13.75 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 14.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 14.50 - —
Ryania, 100% powd. bgs., c.l., works lb .22 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble dms, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.75 1.95
Safflower oil, dms, New York lb 1785- .182½
tanks, Atl Coast lb 1585- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 25.00 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. .70 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. lb .16 - —
Italian, cns. lb. 18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb. 25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.35 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb dms lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .37¼ —
fib. dms, t.c.l., frt. alld on 100 lbs or more lb. .38½ —
Sublimed, tech fib dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .39¼ —
fib dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb fib dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. .50½ —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½ —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. .52½ —
100-lb fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .55½ —
powd., 100-lb fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .57½ —
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. 60½ —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls, kgs lb. 1.20 —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian chips, bgs. lb. .65 .66
powd, fib dms lb .75 .76
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 —
Sandalwood oil, cns lb. 13.50 -16.00
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb. No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .40 - .78
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.55 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Savory oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis, lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .69½- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib dms, 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .22 - —
siftings lb. .18 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs. lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs lb. .13 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works, ex whse. ton 45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
bgs, t.c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, ex Troy oz. .91⅜- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .67¼- —
dm., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .67¾- —
bots., 250-500-oz. lots oz. .68¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. lb. 45.00 -60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - .40
Whole, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 —
paper bgs, t.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 —
paper bgs., t.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 3.00
73% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 —
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 3.00 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc, bgs c.l. works, 100 lbs 2.50 - —
bgs, smaller lots, works 100 lbs 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd, bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60% gran, dms, c.l. works, lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb lots or more frt adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs, c.l. dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms, less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms, less than ton lots, works lb. .18 .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms, 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 10.00 - —
10-kilo dm., same basis kilo. 10.35 - —
5-kilo dm., same basis kilo. 10.75 - —
1-kilo bot., same basis kilo. 11.00 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .35 - —
dms, t.c.l, same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs, t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP powd., bgs, c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l, t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms ¾c. per lb. higher
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 3.60
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.50 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs 1.70 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 33.00 -40.00
Stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works lb. 15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l works lb. .09 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .09½- .10¼
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., ums., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more works, lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms. t.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16¼
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., t.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP, XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP powd prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms over 1,000-lb lots lb. .203 - —
dms 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.

Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, 250-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- —
Sodium diacetate, tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¾- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb fib. dms.lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .34 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld. lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic)
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms. works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton.102.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 -11.25
Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton.210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.18 -17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works. lb, .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.12.45 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls., lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.44.00 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, nydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works. 100 lbs.12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.03 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald. lb. .90 - —

Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms.lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
divd. zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 - 4.60
divd. zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 - 4.90
divd. zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be., turbid, 1:29.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .083 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .642 - .702
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton.54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs., l.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .58
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13¼- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —

X% IS PURE SULFURIC ACID...

but how do you salvage it?

Send a sample of *your* Spent Sulfuric Acid to Stauffer for analysis and report. You will benefit from the massive experience of the largest spent acid regeneration facilities in the country...larger, indeed, than all others combined.

These facilities enable us to store and process spent acid wastes from the manufacture of lube oil, naphtha, DDT, benzene, alkylation, alcohol, white oil, detergent and other chemicals or from other manufacturing operations. Long experience and proved methods enable us to blend quantities and varieties of acid wastes in compatible burning mixtures from which we recover water-white sulfuric acid. This is delivered to you by tank car, tank truck or barge ready for use at specified strengths precise to 1/10th of 1%.

Contract regeneration of spent sulfuric acid eliminates your problems of acid separation and concentration, air and stream pollution and maintenance of equipment.

Let's get together and discuss your acid waste problem so we can make proposals regarding method of collection and shipment, regeneration point, rate and cost of recovery, etc. "If you can pump it, we can regenerate it!"

STAUFFER'S SULFURIC ACID FROM...

*BATON ROUGE, LA. • *BAYTOWN, TEX. • CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX. • FORT WORTH, TEX. • *HAMMOND, IND.
*HOUSTON, TEX. • LeMOYNE, ALA. • *LOS ANGELES, CALIF. • RICHMOND, CALIF. • TACOMA, WASH.
*Regeneration Plants.

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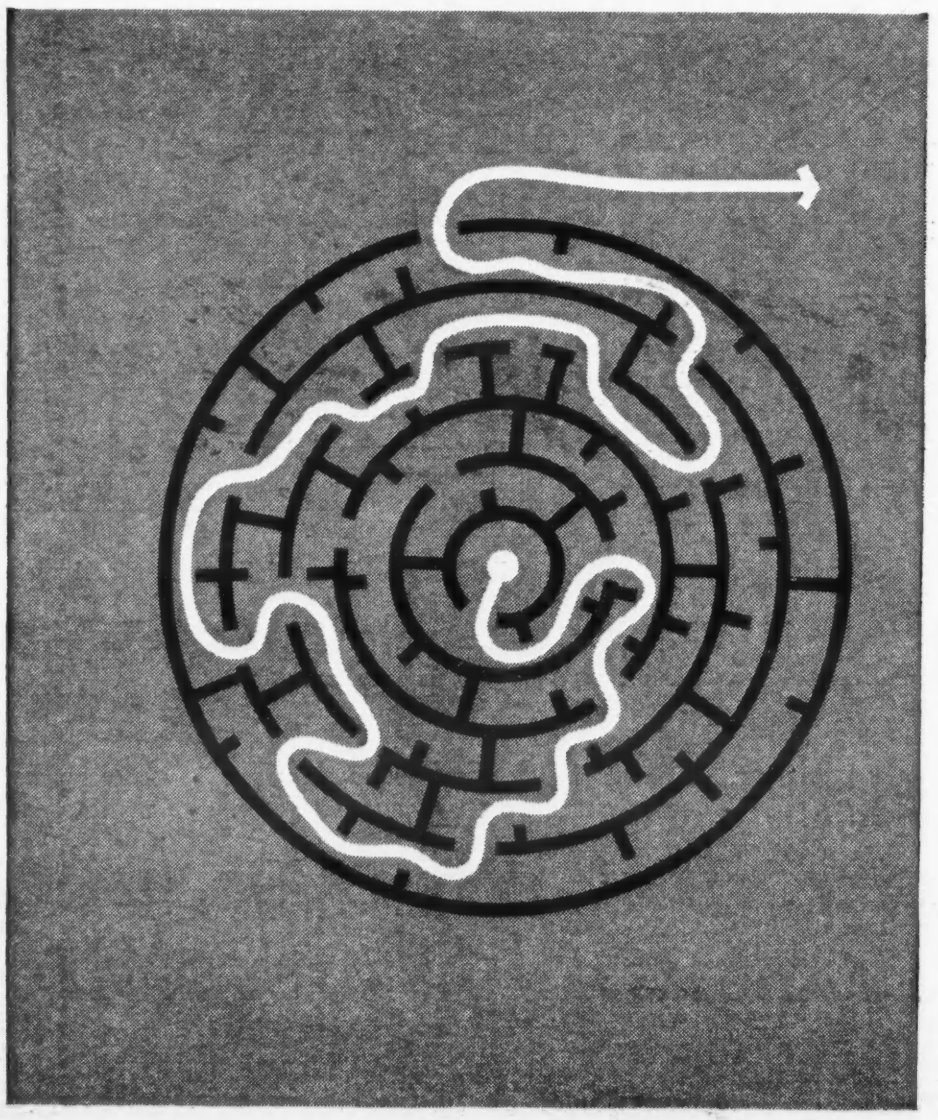
824 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 17, California — P. O. Box 9716, Houston 15, Texas

CONSOLIDATED CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES DIVISION, 6910 Fannin St., Houston 25, Texas

Sodium Thiosulfate—Sulfur Monochloride

Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0775-	—
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l. l.t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0815-	—
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs.		4.95	—
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		5.20	—
Sodium titanate, ctns. c.l., works	lb.	.14¼	—
ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.14½	—
ctns. 1-ton or less, works	lb.	.14¾	—
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt alld E.	lb.	.35	—
50-lb. dms. c.l., frt alld E	lb.	.35½	—
10-lb cns., c.l. frt alld E	lb.	.42	—
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.			
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs		8.16	—
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs		8.56	9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs		8.95	—
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs		9.70	13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs		9.45	—
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		10.20	10.60
Sodium tungstate tech kgs dlvd. E	lb.	1.09	—
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works	lb	.52	—
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).			
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	21½	—
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works	lb.	.28	—
fib., dms. smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald	gal.	.30	.35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F b.r., 17.2°C m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.31	—
315°-350°F b.r., 17.2°C m.a.p., tanks, Texas City	gal.	.35	—
342°-351°F, b.r., 15°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas	gal.	.29	—
324°-349°F, b.r., 16.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.32	—
322°-350°F b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.29	—
352°-413°F. b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.32	—
365°-404°F. b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.32	—
367°-421°F. b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown Tex	gal.	.30	—
205°-282°F, b.r., 28°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.24	—
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey	gal.	.28	—
221°-278°F, b.r. 34.8°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.20	—
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 282°-325°F, b.r., 41.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.25	—
357°-403°F b.r., 34 °C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.26	—
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.38	—
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.33	—
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.35	—
fib dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	.40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots works	lb.	.34	—
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.36	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.39	.41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.25	.26
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.38	.39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.25	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼	—
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	16¾	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.23	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.23½	—
Chemically isolated new process, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
Soybean meal, 44% bulk Decatur,	ton.	54.00	—
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur.	lb.	.09½	—
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks.	lb.	.07¼	Nom.
Refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1343	.1393
tanks	lb.	.1143	—
Clarified, dms.	lb.	.1293	.1310
tanks	lb.	.1093	—
Salad, dms.	lb.	.13⅜	.13⅝
tanks	lb.	.11⅜	—
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms.,	lb.	.18	.20½
tanks	lb.	.15½	—
S. D., dms	lb.	.16¾	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼	—
Sparteine sulfate, cns.	oz.	.80	—
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls.	lb	75	—
Spearmint oil, NF, dms	lb.	4.85	5.85
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45° dms	lb.	.1450	.1550
tanks	lb.	.1250	—
Nat., winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1350	.1450
tanks	lb.	.1150	—
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs.	lb.	.31	.34
Cakes, cs.	lb.	.32	.34
Spruce oil cns., dms.	lb	2.10	3.55
Squill, white, bls	lb.	.16	.18
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.17	.20
St. John's bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.17	—
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.812	.834
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd.	lb.	1.10	1.11
Stannous chloride, anhyd. dms. works	lb.	1.007	1.262
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., works	lb.	.87	.88
Stannous sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.062	1.102
Star root (see Helonias root).			
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).			
Stavesacre seed, bgs.	lb.	.60	.61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs	lb.	.16¾	.19¼
Single-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.16¼	.18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.18½	.21
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)			
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, western Pennsylvania,	gal.	.16	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.12875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.20	—
Chicago	gal.	.299	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23½	—
Los Angeles ex tax	gal.	.199	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.19	—
New York	gal.	.19	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.15	—
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk,	gram.	.037	.038
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk	gram.	.037	.038
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. E	lb.	.92	—
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works.	lb.	.35	—
dms., 1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.19	—
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.48	—
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.	lb.	3.57	—
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		11.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		12.00	—
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.88	—
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	56.70	66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).			
Strophanthin K, bots.	oz.	25.00	25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	3.50	3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs	lb.	4.50	5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1453	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1653	—
tanks, bulk, same basis	lb.	.1203	—
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.			
Styrolyl acetate, bots.	lb.	1.25	1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.62	.75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E.	lb.	.0935-	—
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.00	—
Sugar (see Sucrose)			
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns. works	lb.	.60	.65
80-lb. ctns., spot	lb.	.65	.75
Sulfabenzamide dms.	kilo	8.80	9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms.	kilo.	9.00	10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms.	kilo.	7.70	8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms	kilo	8.15	9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.35	24.45
USP, powd., dms.	kilo.	22.60	23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms	kilo.	24.80	25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms	kilo	5.50	6.60
dms	kilo.	23.50	24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms	kilo.	24.80	25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	19.65	20.75
USP XV, powd., dms	kilo.	18.75	19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.00	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	100 lbs.	17.50	18.50
100 lbs. or more	lb.	6.00	—
Gran., dms. c.l., t.l., works.	100 lbs.	14.75	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.25	17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms	kilo	3.05	3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms.	kilo	3.79	4.20
NF X, powd., dms.	kilo	2.85	3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms	kilo.	16.28	—
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.23	—
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots. tins	kilo.	15.45	16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	kilo.	16.55	17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms.	kilo.	5.50	5.85
NF X, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	6.25	6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more	lb.	2.35	—
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.30	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.25	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.80	—
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines	long-ton.	23.50	—
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports	long-ton.	25.00	—
US and Canada f.o.b vessels Gulf ports.	long-ton.	25.00	—
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower			
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos	long-ton.	24.00	—
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.			
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.15	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.50	—
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.75	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.75	—
lump bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.45	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.00	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.75	—
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.65	—
virgin block, bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.70	—
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.45	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.70	—
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.55	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.80	—
refd., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.40	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.55	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.75	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.00	—
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.04½	—
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04	—
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10	.12
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.0535	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045	—
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.33	—
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.04½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04	—



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MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE
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Mallinckrodt®

Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works.....ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works.....ton.22.35 - —
93%, tanks, works.....ton.23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works .....ton.23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works.....ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .12¾- —
Sulfuric acid, consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works.....ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works.....ton.39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret., N. J. unit-ton. .90 -.93
bulk, f.o.b., vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. .....lb. 2.00 - 3.05

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l. works frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....ton.31.00 -36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....ton.34.00 - —
fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized bgs., c.l., works. ton.38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works..ton.80.00 - —
ord., Calif., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works ..... lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works .....lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works .....lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works .....lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works ..... lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - .12
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- .12½
tanks, works .....lb. .07¼- .10
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd..... lb. .08½ Nom.
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks. lb. .06¾- .06½
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .08 - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd .....lb. .03¾- .05⅞
prime, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06⅛- .06¼
special, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06 - .06⅛
sulfonated 25% bbls., l.c.l...lb. .03¾- .03⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms..... lb. .14¼- .16¾
tanks ..... lb. .11¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. .....lb. .15¾- .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. . lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. .....lb. 3.10 - 4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk. unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.03 - —
bbls., smaller lots .....lb. 2.06 - 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots .lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots.....lb. 1.96 - 1.99
Tech dms. .....lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms .....lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .50 - —
30-33%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis..lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. .....lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. .....lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. .....lb. .53 - .58
Terpinyl propionate, dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. .... gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works ... lb. .37 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver.... lb. .32 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. ..... lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms. ....lb. 4.30 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms .lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.90 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld. kilo.36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms., frt. alld. kilo.38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld. kilo.36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots. lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots ..... lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis... lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo.275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.....lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms. lb 2.00 - 2.25
USP, white, cns. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech., white, cns. .....lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms. .....lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. .....lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (straits).....lb. 1.02 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .09⅞- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms. c.l. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb 8.10 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works ..... lb. 20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. .... lb. 78 - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb 81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.67 00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.122 00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo.109 00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots ..... kilo.99 00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots... kilo.90 00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots. ..... kilo.22.50 -24.00
33⅓ dry, powd., bots. ..... kilo.30 00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis ..... lb. 1.50 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

the first 99+% purity Terephthalic acid

From years-ahead planning, Oronite announces availability of large scale production of highly pure Terephthalic acid—a chemical intermediate with great growth potential in the fiber and plastics industries.

Oronite Terephthalic, a light-colored, fine crystalline dibasic acid, may offer you new opportunities in present and potential products.

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Foreign Affiliate: California Chemical International, Inc., San Francisco, Geneva, Panama

Tolu balsam, crs ..... lb. 3.10 - 3.60
Toluene coaltar indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd E of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum indust., tanks, dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. ..... lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works. ..... lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. ...lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.30

Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns. ..... oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.60 - 3.75
No. 2, cs. ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.60
No. 3, cs. ..... lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .13¼- —

Trichlorobenzene prices 1¼c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald. ..... lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47½- —

Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trimethylol propane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd., E. ..... lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works. lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E. lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York. lb. .24⅞- —
dms., l.c.l., New York ..... lb. .25⅛- .25⅛
tanks, New York ..... lb. .23⅜- .23½
tanks, domestic, mills ..... lb. .22¼- —
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works. ...lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls., works ..... lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald. lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .08¼- —
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works. lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works.... lb. .08¼- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. ..... lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equal ton. 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. ..... lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works ..... lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works... lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.... lb. 14.00 - 14.50
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 13.50 - 14.00
whole, tins ..... lb. 14.00 - 14.50
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works. lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works ..... lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 12.75 - 16.00
Haitian, cns. ..... lb. 12.50 - 15.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals ..... bot. 1.56 - —

ULTRAMARINE BLUES...

For fast service on a complete range of Ultramarine Pigments, call the following sales agents. Warehouse stocks available.

Atlanta	Charles L. Burks & Co.
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Boston	Barrett & Breen Co.
Buffalo	James O. Meyers Sons
Chicago	Fred A. Jensen & Associates
Cincinnati	Wm. B. Tabler Co.
Cleveland	Ducros & Co.
Dallas	JaRo-Chem
Denver	L. H. Herr
Detroit	Baker & Collinson
High Point, N. C.	Charles L. Burks & Co.
Houston	JaRo-Chem
Indianapolis	Wm. B. Tabler Co.
Kansas City	Morton-Myers Co.
Louisville	Wm. B. Tabler Co.
Minneapolis	Horton-Earl Co.
New Orleans	The Breffeilh Co.
Oakland	R. E. Flatow & Co., Inc.
Pasadena	R. E. Flatow & Co., Inc.
Philadelphia	Van Horn, Metz & Co., Inc.
Pittsburgh	Ducros & Co.
St. Louis	Barada & Page, Inc.
Seattle	R. E. Flatow & Co., Inc.
Tampa	Charles L. Burks & Co.
Dominion of Canada	Cyanamid of Canada Limited

Over 75 types from green to red are available. Low salt, high ohms-resistant blues for latex paints. Special blues for acid systems.

A technical service is offered for advice on formulation or processing problems.

United Ultramarine & Chemical Company has taken over the Ultramarine Blue business from the Pigments Division of American Cyanamid Company and is ready to serve you on all your requirements.

UNITED ULTRAMARINE & CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

149 Broadway, New York 6. N. Y.

Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .30 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .27¼ • —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .49 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .47 • —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works..lb. 1.20 • —
1 to 9 dms., works.....lb. 1.35 • —
tanks, works .....lb. 1.15 • —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½ - —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 • —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02¼ - —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ - —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots..kilo.67.50 • —
325,000 units per gram, same basis..kilo.43.88 • —
250,000 units per gram, same basis..kilo.33.75 • —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 • —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tins..gram.139.00 • —
1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots, on 1-5 kilo dms..gram. 1.65 • —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms..gram. 1.65 • —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity.gram.128.00 •
0.1 percent trituration of cryst., B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10..kilo.160.00 • —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld..gram. 1.33 • —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. alld..gram. 1.33 • —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots..kilo.42.50 • —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots..kilo45.00 • —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots..gram. 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 • —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago..lb. 2.05 • —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago..lb. 2.13 • —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. .....lb. 1.95 • —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms....gal.12.25 • —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .16 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls..lb. .16 - .20
Thin, rossed, bls.....lb. .21 • —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns..lb. 6.25 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. .....lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. .....lb. .22 • —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. .....ton.56.00 • —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works....ton.27.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. .....ton.44.00 • —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs.....lb. 2.50 • —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. .....gal. .29 • —
Birmingham dist. .....gal. .29 • —
Chicago dist. .....gal. .28½ - —
Cleveland dist. .....gal. .29 • —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .29 • —
Johnstown, Pa. .....gal. .29 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .29½ - —
Lone Star, Tex. .....gal. .27 • —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .29 • —
Middletown, Ohio .....gal. .30 • —
Minnequa, Col. .....gal. .29 • —
Philadelphia dist. .....gal. .29 • —
Pittsburgh dist. .....gal. .29 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. .....gal. .29 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. .....gal. .29 • —
Youngstown, Ohio .....gal. .29 • —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. .....gal. .29 • —
Baytown, Tex. .....gal. .27 • —
Charleston, S. C. .....gal. .29 • —
Chicago, Ill. .....gal. .28½ - —
Detroit, Mich. .....gal. .29 • —
Houston, Tex. .....gal. .27 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. .....gal. .29 • —
Providence, R. I. .....gal. .30 • —
Sewell's Point, Va. ....gal. .28 • —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .28½ - —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .28 • —
36°-38° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .33 • —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .40 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.30 • —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.05 • —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.40 • —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.15 • —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 • —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 • —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works..lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .38 • —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. .....lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd..lb. .27 • —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 • —
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms..lb. .52 • —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .56 • —
USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .60 • —
Torula, USP, dlvd.....lb. .18 • —

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. .....lb. .50 • .55
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots..lb. 7.00 -22.00
extra, bots. .....lb.28.00 -33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins, oz. 3.73 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. .343 • —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd .....lb. .373 • —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. ....lb. .53 • —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works .....lb. .29¾ - —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .22 • —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 • —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 • —
NF, precip., powd., dms.....lb. .26 • —
Tech. soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 6.40 • —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.15 • —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.10.70 • —
dms. l.c.l. works.... 100 lbs.11.20 • —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.11.45 • —
fib dms. l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.95 • —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. .....lb. .29 • —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. .....lb. .34 • —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .53 • —
dms., smaller lots, works.....lb. .57 • —
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .1460 - —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .15 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 • —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works ....lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .23½ - —

—Continued on page 59

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Volume 176 August 3, 1959 No. 5

A LOOK AT THE FIGURES

Chemicals Production: How It's Going

		May 1959	May 1958
Acetic Acid, Synthetic	lbs.	55,573,669	42,346,894
Acetone	lbs.	60,642,265	47,832,407
Ammonia, Anhydrous	tons	413,134	348,158
Benzene	gals.	33,569,011	21,806,890
Chlorine	tons	367,443	285,726
Formaldehyde (37% basis)	lbs.	141,492,897	103,720,902
Methanol, Synthetic	lbs.	140,396,035	127,236,619
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	34,910,762	23,903,582
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda 100% NaOH)	tons	402,245	368,869
Sulfuric Acid (100% H_2SO_4)	tons	1,578,581	1,309,774

Sources: Tariff Commission, Bureau of Census

Labeling for Safety

In a commentary here January 26 on "Labeling of Hazardous Products," it was said: "The effectiveness of any such plan is determined by the nature of the developmental approach: that approach must be patterned upon adequate appropriate knowledge of all aspects of all the requirements which the protective objective presents. It is for that reason that, in the judgment of those who have had actual experience with any incidents of accidental poisoning the approach to the problem of labeling hazardous substances by the chemical industry has not led to a plan that would be effective. The model which the chemical industry has prepared for a federal labeling law has too many exemptions. If a product has a chemical component which is potentially hazardous under continuously repeated contributory conditions, that product should be effectively labeled, whatsoever may be the specific area of its application or its class."

Several commendable revisions were made in the labeling bill shortly after that commentary was published; but adequate recognition of all its defects was not attained; there was still, for one thing, a reason for the bill of the American Medical Association, which extended the scope of the requirements to include products intended for industrial and technical utilization along with those for household use.

Those who knew how and where products of any common use are potentially hazardous were gratified to read on page 3 in OPD last week that a newly introduced version of the labeling bill contains a number of changes made in the light of criticism by FDA officials—but they were disappointed when they got to the jump on page 58 and read: "Those who have taken part in the drafting insist that the changes are only minor in character and that fundamentally the bill is the same as before . . . the scope of the bill is the same as before while the labeling requirements are substantially the same."

If that is the case, it is difficult to see why "the FDA is said now to favor most all of the bill." Perhaps the "formal viewpoint" of that agency, to be revealed at the congressional hearings on the bill, will not be so expansive. It is also worthy of note and serious consideration that explosive and inflammable potentialities of products are not matters which come within the purview of food, drug, and cosmetic laws.

The effectiveness of warning or cautionary labeling alone falls far short of what is required for the assurance of safety with reference to hazardous products. And that effectiveness will be still less in connection with such labeling of products not previously regarded to be dangerous. The safeguarding of all contacts with all types of such products calls for adequate appropriate attention along lines of education and welfare practices, as well as in the health areas of the functioning of the HEW federal agency—and at least as much by all public and private groups in any manner or degree concerned with any and all aspects of human safety or the treatment of injuries or ills. It would be very usefully contributory to the assurance of human safety if all such groups would join in a fully comprehensive conference in anticipation of the good that they could at least endeavor to do when the labeling bill comes up for public hearings by the congressional committees. That is a most important public duty in the all too much neglected field of humanistic service.

Will Government Fix Prices

The interpretative and administrative potentialities apparently existent with respect to the federal hodge-podge, etc., ad infinitum of what are popularly designated as antitrust laws are unlimited in number, nature, and scope. The implications in that area to be got in the polio vaccine case, noted in "Washington Talks It Over" last week, are but a very few of those which can be at least inferred every time a case comes up under those statutory attempts to set forth what competition should be and must not be. On the basis of the ruling in the vaccine case, the primary conclusion must be that it is basically illegal to ask for any product a price that is the same as that asked by any other supplier. The defender of such a practice is obliged to prove, under governmentally fixed criteria, that the fact that his price is the same as somebody-else's is a common, simple economic coincidence, not the consequence of an inter-competitor agreement.

The application of the governmental economic doctrine that prices must not be the same is approached from another angle in the news item on the "equal pricing" bill on page 5 last week. The antitrust laws have nothing to do with the official approach in that area, nor, apparently, with that of the buyers—if isn't sellers in this case—who are trying to get the same price as others ge although the latter are not buyers, th only similarity being that they ar competitive distributors.

The position stated by the FTC chairman in connection with that controversy is sound by every justifiably applicable criterion—even that of antitrust law His reference (page 67) to what the Clayton act allows in the way of price differentials has much pertinence—at least by implication—with relation to the analytical consideration of what the polio vaccine action sets forth as something that some member of the big antitrust-law family demands. But insofar as any factual data are available, nobody has yet interpreted those demands to include the lower-pricing of a competitor out of the market—if his retaliation does not get you first.

From all this and other determining, defining, and decreeing on prices, it could quite readily be concluded that the fundamental or primary governmental concept or doctrine is that competition is predominantly, if not wholly, a matter of prices. But, it certainly is not. Services and terms—all of which are part of the supplier's costs—are usually and often, if not amost always, more attractive, more persuasive.

If the federal government is going to decree that a seller's prices must be determined by his costs—that term can have an unlimited semantic scope—a long first step toward a socialistic commercial economy will be taken. Not even the nobody-knows-what potentialities of the antitrust laws should be permitted to sanction any undertaking in the direction of such a step.

Washington Talks It Over

Chemical Industry Legislation Is Still in the Running as Congress Rounds Into the Last Turn—And This Is the Way Some of the Bills Are Expected to Cross the Finish Line.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

With many chemical industry bills still in the works, congress is rounding the last turn of the present session and during the next few weeks will be coming into the homestretch. No termination date for the session has been selected yet by the leadership, but privately the lawmakers are hopeful of getting out of Washington not later than Labor Day, although some critics are convinced it will take longer.

It is becoming more obvious daily that members are becoming restless and more and more matters that could lead to controversy, but not of an urgent nature, are being ditched to be taken up next session. When the final curtain is rung down, the record will show that more bills in which the chemical industry had a vital interest were put off until next year than were passed this session.

Here's a run down on the outlook for many of them:

Alien Property—A bill to permit sale of alien property in advance of final court orders on ownership: No chance this year.

Antitrust—A measure to limit the "good faith" defense in price discrimination cases (S 11): No chance; Pre-merger notification bill: No chance; Pre-trial subpoena powers bill for the Department of Justice: Only passage by the senate is likely; A measure making Clayton act orders final in sixty days: Passed and signed into law.

FDA — Color additives bill: Hearings possible but passage this year unlikely; Bill concerning labeling of hazardous chemicals: Hearings probable but only outside chance of passage this year; Cosmetic additives bill: No chance; Legislation regarding labeling of post-harvest chemically-treated food crops: No chance.

Minerals—Fluorspar import quotas bill: No chance; Legislation concerning higher tariffs on lead and zinc: No chance; A bill on Government survey of mining industry conditions: Passage possible.

Pesticides—A bill regarding adding of defoliants, plant regulators, nematocides and desiccants to insecticide law: Will be passed and signed; Enlarging Interior's funds for surveying effects of pesticides on wildlife: Uncertain.

Pollution — Legislation doubling water pollution program: Uncertain; A bill extending air pollution law: Final passage likely.

Pricing—Advance notice bill for price increases: No chance; Fair trade contracts bill: House passage likely but postponed by senate; Mandatory functional discounts bill: No chance.

Taxes—A bill to ease taxes on stockholders in antitrust cases: House action probable but senate action uncertain; Legislation reducing taxes on foreign operations: Will go over until next year.

OPD'S BOOKSHELF

The World of Steroids

The authors of this book, STEROIDS,* have applied the same elucidative technic to the complicated chemistry of steroids that they used in writing their world famous "Organic Chemistry." Written from the perspective of modern theory, the whole expansive field of steroids is presented in organized form.

* STEROIDS, by Louis F. and Mary Fieser. 945 pages. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York. $18.

Working Radioisotopes

This volume, RADIOISOTOPES FOR INDUSTRY by Robert E. Rochlin and Warner W. Schultz, is designed to answer for potential industrial users the questions, just how they can be used to advantage, just what they are, and what can be done with them. The applications described in the book are specific and will suggest new uses to those already familiar with the radioisotope.

* RADIOISOTOPES FOR INDUSTRY. By Robert S. Rochlin and Warner W. Schultz. 190 pages. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York. $4.75.

Heavy Chemicals

The strike plague, which was scheduled to spread to aluminum last week, will, temporarily at least, be confined to steel. In fact, chances are good that aluminum will not be infected at all this round. For the steel union, which claims the bulk of workers in the aluminum industry, has agreed to defer a walkout until at least thirty days have elapsed following settlement of the strike now in progress. Thirty days should be time enough to reach an amical settlement, trade sources say, especially with both parties having the steel settlement, when it comes, as a precedent.

So aluminum makers and users had something to cheer about last week. But the rest of the heavy chemicals trade was in a lethargic mood, even though business volume was found to be fair enough and in some cases even good for this time of the year. Stifling hot weather, plant shutdowns for repairs and vacation, and the steel strike blues all combined to take the heart out of the cheering section. Mercury and tin expressed the general mood by declining $2 per flask and ½ cent per pound, respectively. But tin, late in the week, regained its losses and closed unchanged.

One item of curious interest last week was a $4 reduction in the price of alum posted by a major producer for the area immediately surrounding one of its New Jersey plants. The move was explained by cost savings in that particular plant, and there was no sign of plans to make the move industrywide. But one observer opened the door to conjecture by wondering if similar savings could not be achieved at other plants.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended July 25, at 93.9 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 90.7 percent for the previous week, and 88.0 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Mercury, $2 per flk.

Comparative Price Indexes
(1926–1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 1, 1958
107.26	107.30	107.35	104.59

For Current Prices see page 9

Acids

Hydrochloric—The industry shipped 83,185 tons of hydrochloric acid in May as against the previous month's 82,660 tons, according to the Bureau of Census. Currently, all production is moving into consuming channels, but the overall total of output as well as shipments has slipped to a Summer pace, trade sources report.

Hydrofluoric—A small piece of this market has been bitten off entirely by the steel strike and the remainder, though in fair shape, has felt the effects of consuming plant shutdowns for repair and vacation.

Sulfuric—There's plenty of vigor in the sulfuric market, but, what with the steel strike and vacation shutdowns coming together, sales volume for July is expected to total somewhat lower than in earlier months, though still besting last July's performance.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—This material has been reduced $4 per ton in the area surrounding one maker's Warner, N.J., plant. As explained by the company, the reductions were made to pass along cost savings that had been achieved in that particular plant. Could the same savings be made in other plants? Was an industrywide price reduction, therefore, looming? The preliminary answer to these questions was no, but skeptical observers left the door open to conjecture.

After sinking to barely sixty percent of capacity during a few vacation weeks, paper production has again hit its stride, with big volume orders for alum. Paper appears to be one of the few basic sections of the economy that has been unaffected by the steel strike. Alum supplies are reported to be in good balance with current needs.

Caustic Soda—A fair volume of hand to mouth business was transacted last week, but trade sources confessed that the steel strike and Summer vacations had combined to take most of the zip out of the market. Production has been geared to meet the current volume of business, it was reported.

Chlorine — Demand for sanitation has been strongly maintained, and paper demand, after declining in late June, has picked up smartly. Supplies are adequate and prices unchanged, the trade reports.

Sulfur—The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, show production and shipments of sulfur during specified periods:

	April	May
Native production	390,757	389,212
Shipments	480,926	467,393
Sales*	467,925	481,509
Stocks†	4,248,242	4,155,945
Recovered production	48,929	56,964
Shipments	58,335	61,901
Sales*	56,851	60,219
Stocks†	169,605	166,350

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.
† Producers' stocks at mines or plants in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, show imports of Mexican sulfur into the United States during specified periods.

Long Tons	April	May
Ore	.....	.....
In any form	56,404	63,281
Total	56,404	63,281
Dollar Values		
Ore	.....	.....
In any form	$1,203,396	$1,376,657
Total	$1,203,396	$1,376,657

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Cheerful news on the strike front last week was a decision by the steel union to defer indefinitely a walkout that had been scheduled for midnight Friday. The union said it would not strike aluminum plants until thirty

Inorganic Chemicals Output: May

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	May	April
Aluminum Chloride		
anhyd.	2,529	*2,318
liq. cryst.	2,174	1,851
Aluminum sulfate, coml..	74,154	76,379
iron-free	4,365	4,844
Calcium carbide	82,455	80,871
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas..	43,597	41,061
solid	45,213	*36,341
Chlorine gas	367,443	341,549
Hydrochloric acid	83,185	82,660
Hydrofluoric acid	9,769	8,929
Hydrogen peroxide	2,645	2,375
Nitric acid	261,689	268,141
Phosphoric acid	163,607	168,177
Phosphorus elemental....	31,983	28,716
Phosphorus oxychloride...	1,882	1,937
Phosphorus trichloride....	1,619	1,725
Potash, caustic, liq.	7,586	8,699
Solid	1,686	1,640
Soda ash, syn., light	220,349	*194,005
dense	185,494	172,227
Soda ash, natural	63,949	59,814
Soda, caustic, liquid	402,245	375,887
dry	45,612	45,016
Sodium bichromate and chromate	10,414	10,866
Sodium chlorate	8,326	7,351
Sodium hydrosulfite	2,628	2,507
Sodium metal	9,977	9,397
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	4,293	4,201
Meta	4,888	4,993
Tetra	8,704	7,510
Acid pyro	1,615	1,489
Tripoly	51,394	55,810
Sodium silicate	55,140	53,751
Sodium sulfate, anhyd...	22,173	22,618
Glaubers salt	9,909	9,924
Salt cake, crude	62,178	62,643
Sulfuric acid, gross	1,578,581	1,595,879

* Revised.

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Heavy Chemicals

days had elapsed following a settlement of the steel strike. This gave good ground for hope that there would be no strike at all, since both parties will incline toward settling on the basis of whatever settlement is reached in steel, trade sources said.

On the production front, the Bureau of Mines has reported April output of aluminum at 155,213 short tons, a decline of slightly less than 2,000 tons from the March level. The April figure made for a January-April total 17 percent greater than for the corresponding period of last year.

Shipments of 182,930 tons of prime metal from producers plants in April was said to be the largest quantity ever moved into industrial channels during a single month. For the first four months as a whole, shipments were 24 percent greater than in that period of last year, with nearly all of the increase confined to the months of March and April, the Bureau noted. In these two months shipments soared to 365,000 tons from a mere 261,000 in the previous two months.

Stocks at reductions plans sank to the lowest point reached since October of last year, and were a full 33 percent below the record stocks held at the end of May last year.

Copper — Trade sources looked hopefully to the labor truce in aluminum last week as a possible indication that a similar arrangement would be made in copper. The answer will come August 4 when one of the major unions is scheduled to take a strike vote.

The brighter outlook on the strike front made for a soft tone in the price structure, with quotations on the N.Y. exchange sinking fractionally toward the week's close. Presumably a good deal of buying pressure had been generated by strike expectations. Smelters and producers held price listings steady through the week, however.

Consumers were shipped 104,600 tons of copper-base scrap in May, an 11 percent decline from April's 117,300 tons, according to Bureau of Mines data. Primary producers took slightly more material than a month earlier, but this was more than offset by decreased shipments to secondary smelters and brass mills.

Overall metal output from purchased scrap declined 13 percent during the month: a six percent drop in brass ingot, 19 percent in brass mill products, with primary producers' refined copper about unchanged.

Copper scrap stocks rose six percent to total 132,100 tons at the end of the month. Primary producers' inventories rose 20 percent, while secondary smelters' dropped four percent and those at brass mills held unchanged.

The New York metal market saw No. 1 and 2 copper scrap open the month at 25½c. and 23½c. per pound, respectively, and close higher at 26c. and 24c. The price of composition solids was unchanged during the month at 18c. as was the 30¼c. tab on No. 115 ingot.

Manganese—A barter transaction with Commodity Credit Corporation involving a quantity in the range of 60,000 to 100,000 tons of 46 percent manganese ore was recently negotiated. The ore, to come from Africa and India, some possibly coming from Brazil, will be delivered next year at a date to be set later.

Aside from this, there was virtually no activity in the market last week and none was expected until settlement of the steel strike.

Lead—Price was seady and unchanged at 12c. per pound, New York, against sales of 8,937 tons.

Mercury—Lackadaisical buying interest resulted in a decline of $2 per flask. Large lots closed at $234 to $236 per flask, depending upon quantity.

Silver—Seasonally fair demand was encountered at 91⅜c. per troy ounce, a price that has been in effect for many months.

Tin—Consumers have moved to the sidelines, awaiting settlement of the steel strike. As a result, the market has softened slightly, but straits metal closed unchanged at $1.02 per pound, spot.

Chemical Makers Can See

—Continued from page 5

fringe industrial areas lying between the steel and chemical worlds, were in the process of taking in the first notch in their belts.

Most had stockpiled in anticipation of a long struggle, but as one buyer pointed out, the strike is entering its third week and stocks, even when held tight, are meant to be sold.

One ray of sunshine was allowed to light up the situation. Aluminum men on both sides of the bargaining table agreed last week to wait until the steel men had resolved their problem before deciding their own.

Previously, the aluminum workers were slated to walk out of the plants last weekend.

Citric Acid Expansion Nearly Finished by Miles

A $3.6 million citric acid production expansion has almost been completed at Miles Chemical Company, Elkhart, Ind. The company, recently formed, is one of four principle divisions of Miles Laboratories, Inc.

According to H. F. Roderick, president of Miles Chemical, the expansion will more than double present output of citric with provisions for additional growth as necessitated. Production is expected to surpass 15 million pounds annually.

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Acetone	Liquid Chlorine	Nitric Acid	Sodium Bichromate
Aluminum Sulphate	Copper Sulphate	Paradichlorobenzene	Sodium Sulfite
Anhydrous Ammonia	Di-Sodium Phosphate	Perchlorethylene	Sulphuric Acid
Aqua Ammonia	Ethylene Dichloride	Potassium Permanganate	Sodium Fluoride
Barium Carbonate	Ferrous Sulphate	Phosphoric Acid	Sodium Hydrosulfite
Battery Acid	Formaldehyde	P. H. Plus Blocks	Sodium Sulfate
Bicarbonate of Soda	Formic Acid	Proprietary Solvent	Sodium Silico Fluoride
Borax	Hydrogen Peroxide	Purex	Trichlorethylene
Bottle Alkali	Industrial Fiber Dry	Santosite	Toluol
Calcium Chloride	Isopropyl Alcohol	Soda Ash	Tri-Sodium Phosphate
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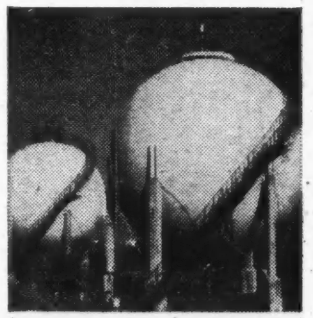

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Barter Program Extension Seen a Sure Thing

—*Continued from page 3*

domestically would be considered eligible for barter.

Then, following last year's extension of the law, the department announced a "commodity-country designation" program with respect to placement of surplus agricultural products in barter transactions, which was so arranged that, again, the domestic industry was precluded from participation.

Urging amendments to the Cooley bill that would require the department to consider exchanging farm commodities for raw materials of which the U. S. does not domestically produce its requirements, and when processed materials are bartered to give preference to such materials produced in the U. S. from foreign raw materials, Mr. Towne detailed some of the industry's arguments as follows:

"Although the metals members of our Association are experiencing a renewed demand for their products this year, we are faced with stronger competition from imports and, in the near future, when domestic requirements for our products may taper off, barter transactions involving foreign produced materials, will again represent a serious economic problem to a strategic industry which is part of our mobilization base.

"It is our opinion that we, as a country, are going into a long period of 'economic war' with Russia. The period may extend for many years, during which time some countries on which the U. S. relies today for raw materials in the form of minerals, ores or concentrates may fail us as sources of supply because of communistic or nationalistic tendencies or pressures.

Barter Program Makes Sense

"Therefore, the acquisition of foreign minerals at this time through the operation of the barter program makes good sense, and we believe that every pound of material stockpiled within our boundaries is helping to equip us for this long 'economic war' with the communists.

"We are now ill-equipped to fight this 'economic war' insofar as our own national resources are concerned. We are a 'have not' nation in at least 23 important minerals, as was brought out by the Paley Report issued in June, 1952.

"We face an increasing domestic consumption of these 23 minerals in the years ahead to meet the demands of our expanding population and of our national defense. Materials acquired by barter through this period may very well prove to be of vital importance in this long-term struggle.

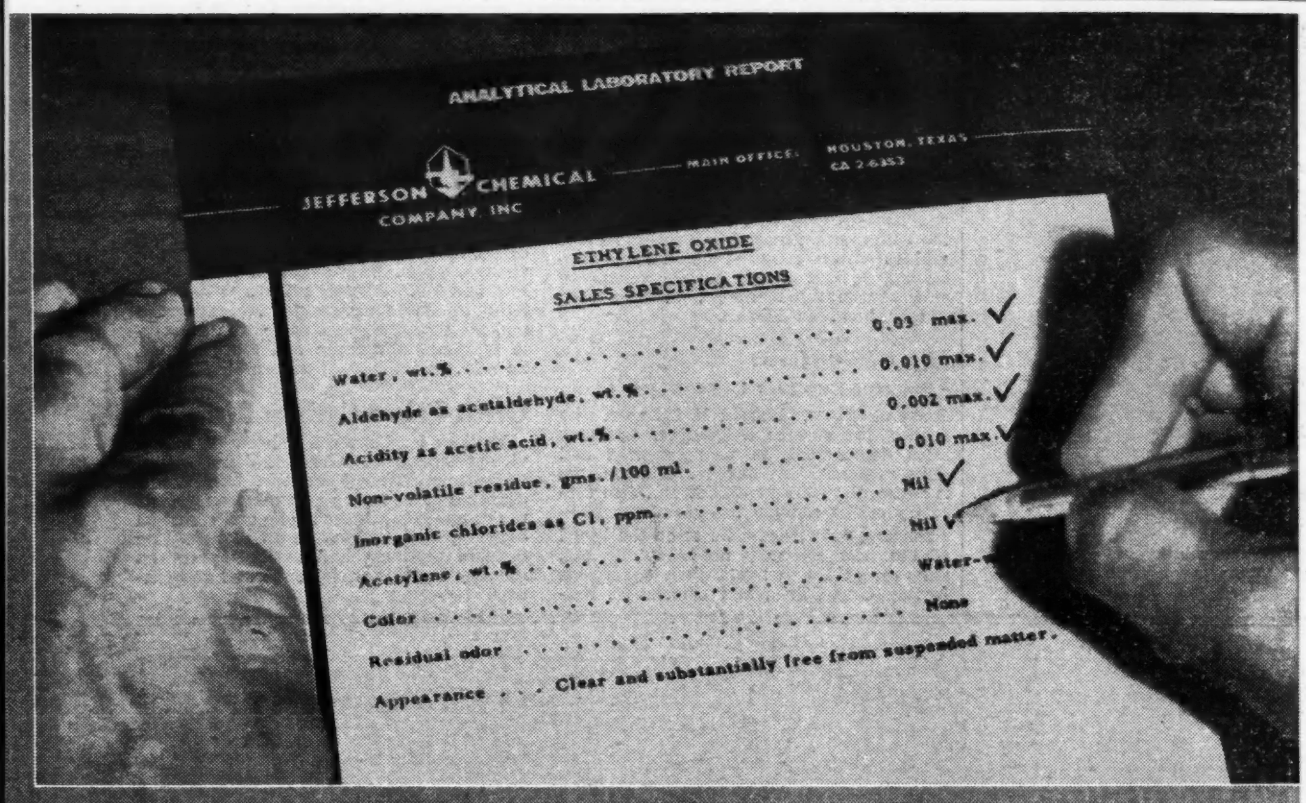
MCA's Position on Barter

"We believe that barter is an excellent medium through which we can acquire stockpiles of new materials to keep us abreast with rapidly changing technology. New weapons systems, nuclear weapons and devices, and missiles and space vehicles of the future will require large tonnages of high melting-point metals, although precise requirements cannot now be set down for these new materials.

"Stockpiles created through barter will offer added insurance in a matter which is vital to this nation's security.

"We have indicated our agreement with the principle of barter for raw materials of foreign origin. However, when processed materials are bartered, we believe that preference should be given to such materials produced in the United States from foreign raw materials.

"There is no reason why domestic industry should not benefit from our own farm surplus disposal program. Adoption of this principle will help to maintain the production base for the defense of this country."


ANALYTICAL LABORATORY REPORT
JEFFERSON CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC
MAIN OFFICE: HOUSTON, TEXAS
CA 2-6853
ETHYLENE OXIDE
SALES SPECIFICATIONS
Water, wt.% 0.03 max.
Aldehyde as acetaldehyde, wt.% 0.010 max.
Acidity as acetic acid, wt.% 0.002 max.
Non-volatile residue, gms./100 ml. 0.010 max.
Inorganic chlorides as Cl, ppm. Nil
Acetylene, wt.% Nil
Color Water-
Residual odor None
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- ✓ **Lowered acidity** in many instances provides increased reaction rates.
- ✓ **Less non-volatile residue** reduces haze effects.
- ✓ **Lower chlorides** result in better catalyst activity and less product color.
- ✓ **Nil acetylene** permits better reaction performance and adds a safety factor.

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Tung-Paint Link

—*Continued from page 4*

soluble, rubber-like mass when processed for the necessary time at the high temperatures required to insure smooth, wrinkle-free finishes has plagued the paint and varnish industry, despite its almost ready-made market for extremely tough and water-resistant coatings.

The new process has led to interest among such large users of industrial varnish-type paint vehicles as state highway departments. The highway departments of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, as well as more than a dozen manufacturers, have received samples of the tung-containing paint vehicle for testing.

The paints and varnishes made with tung oil by the new process should be competitive costwise with those using other drying oils and are easy to use and apply. They are excellent for interior as well as exterior use, and produce finishes that are characteristically smooth, tough, flexible, waterproof and glossy.

A public service patent, US Patent No. 2,829,064, has been granted on the process and is available for licensing to US manufacturers without cost. (Further information about licensing may be obtained by writing the Utilization Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.)

Vinyl Plastic Plant

—*Continued from page 5*

tion, when added to existing Australian vinyl production, "shou'd take care of all of the country's forecasts needs for the versatile product." The basic raw materials for the manufacture of "Geon" will come from Australian sources, he said.

This is the fifth new overseas plant announced by Goodrich in recent months. New tire plants are being built in Melbourne, Australia; Sao Paulo, Brazil; and in Teheran, Iran; the company is also building a synthetic rubber plant in Arnhem, Holland.

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ADVANCED BY BORDEN: A. N. Stull (left) appointed assistant vice-president for technical service by Borden Chemical Company, New York, a division of Borden Company, and Henry L. Schmidt (right) named to succeed Mr. Stull at Peabody, Mass., as general manager of the coatings and adhesives department. Mr. Stull will move from Peabody to North Andover, Mass., where the company has its "Resinite" vinyl extrusion plant.

Anti-Static Agent Developed by Onyx Oil

A new, anti-static agent has been developed by Onyx Oil & Chemical Company, Jersey City, N.J. Called "Aston AP," the cationic polyamine anti-static agent is said to afford efficient non-durable protection against static charge formation and, at the same time, provide a soft, drapey hand on fabrics.

Dow Metal

—Continued from page 4

financial officer. Donald H. Gilmore, who headed the former magnesium products sales department, is vice-president and sales manager. Arthur W. Winston, sr., is assistant to the president and also secretary of the company.

Serving with these officers on the board of the new company are A. T. Peters, manager of Dow's magnesium operations in Bay City, Mich., and Charles E. Nelson, who also is technical director.

Dr. Doan said the new division was formed to facilitate a broad departure from Dow's previous role in the metals field.

Up to now, he explained, Dow has devoted its metal fabricating and semi-fabricating facilities almost exclusively to magnesium, which Dow added to its product line in 1915. Although there will be no letup in Dow's development of magnesium, the new division also has the capacity to fabricate aluminum and other metals, he said.

Great Lakes Carbon Appoints

William H. Combs has been elected a vice-president of Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, New York. Mr. Combs will continue to serve as general manager of the company's Missouri coke and chemical division, with offices in St. Louis. The division produces and markets premium foundry and industrial coke and co-products.

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Chlorothen Citrate Okayed For Across-Counter Sales

A tentative order to place chlorothen citrate preparations on the over-the-counter sales list was made final last week by the Food and Drug Administration when no adverse comments were received to the proposal during the alloted thirty-day period.

The preparation is to be labeled for temporary relief of the symptoms of hay fever and/or the symptoms of other minor conditions in which it is indicated. Dosage units are not to exceed 25 milligrams of the drug and users are to be cautioned against taking more than 150 milligrams during a 24-hour period, with one-half this for children six to twelve years of age.

Purchasers also are to be cautioned against administering the drug to children under six years and against driving a car or operating machinery while using the drug since it may cause drowsiness.

Drug Trade Interests

—*Continued from page* 3

feel that it is in a position to urge this on congress.

The Delaney provision was included in the bill that was sent to the Capitol by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare because HEW officials felt that congress had set the policy when it adopted the Delaney amendment to the food additives law and there was nothing for the department to do but go along.

But the word now being passed around is that the agency would like to see the law changed, either by an industry-generated amendment or by court action.

Introduction of a bill in congress to repeal or modify the amendment would give the department an opportunity to express itself on the amendment.

During hearings on the appropriation bill for HEW some weeks ago, Deputy Commissioner John Harvey of the FDA was sharply critical of Delaney amendment and characterized its language as "unfortunate."

It is reported that drug manufacturers are beginning to feel that the industry will be better off under the present coaltar law than it would be under the new color additives law if the Delany amendment is included.

Although many more so-called "D&C" coaltar colors are likely to be delisted under the tightened procedures being put into force by FDA, it is stated, the "FD&C" colors, which can be used by drug manufacturers, appear to be safe under the supreme court rule.

Ruling in Florida Case

In the Florida Citrus Exchange case, the Supreme Court of the United States held that coaltar colors had to be proved "harmless" to be used in foods. The only way to test the colors for safety in foods is by feeding. Therefore, colors safe for foods would be safe for use in drugs.

The Delaney provision, on the other hand, requires that colors be cleared in carcinogen tests not only by feeding, but by such other methods as injection, topical application, etc.

Drug representatives note that under these circumstances, if sugar was a color it would be ruled out because it is known that sugar is capable of producing cancer under certain circumstances. The same would be true, it was added, as to red pepper.

Drug manufacturers have become conscious of the broad impact involved in the Delaney amendment by reason of the strict interpretation that has been placed upon it by the FDA in its administration of the food additives law in connection with animal feeds.

The agency has ruled that no more petitions for inclusion of diethylstilbesterol or arsenical compounds in animal feeds can be cleared because of a question of their safety under the Delaney amendment.

The question of ruling against all arsenicals, however, is still unsettled, although the agency at the present time is refusing any applications for inclusion of these compounds in the feeds.

In conferences with suppliers of the compounds FDA has agreed to consider any scientific evidence that can be gathered showing that the compounds are safe.

The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association now has a task force at work searching through the scientific literature and consulting with experts to find out if there is any scientific evidence that will prove that there is a safe level for small quantities of a substance which, when given under extreme conditions, could cause cancer.

The group is said to be coming up with some important "finds" in its search.

The Animal Health Institute also has been considering having its scientific advisory committee contact a number of recognized cancer experts to find out whether in their opinion arsenical compounds are generally considered by qualified experts to be safe under conditions of their intended use. No final decision has been reached on this as yet, however.

Celanese Unit Will Seek Change to Public Status

Canadian Chemical & Cellulose Company, Ltd., a holding company affiliate of Celanese Corporation of America, plans to seek stockholder okay of a corporate reorganization that would dissolve the holding company and permit direct public stock ownership of its two Canadian operating subsidiaries.

A special stockholders' meeting has been called for August 20 in Montreal for a vote on the proposal.

Under the proposed plan, the holding company's stockholders would receive one share in each of the two operating companies, Canadian Chemical Company, Ltd., and Columbia Cellulose Company, Ltd., in exchange for every one share now held in Canadian Chemical & Cellulose.

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Vapor Pressure at 30° C:	——
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Analysis:	62% Technical
Molecular Weight:	80.924
Specific Gravity at 20/4° C:	1.74
Pounds a gallon at 20° C:	14.5
HCl, not more than:	0.15%
Vapor Pressure at 30° C:	85 mm
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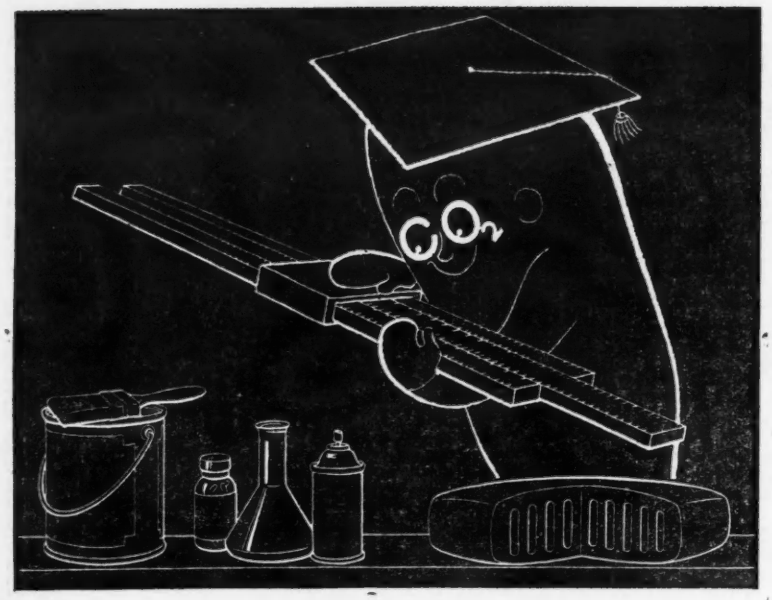

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IN SALES POSITIONS: John D. Clark (left) named sales manager for the eastern region and Douglass S. Collins (right) appointed sales manager for the southern region by Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia. Mr. Clark will remain at the company's Germantown offices. Mr. Collins will continue to operate from the Knoxville, Tenn., office.

Callery Negotiating Lease For Propellant Facility

Callery Chemical Company, is negotiating a lease with the government for use of part of the big Sunflower Ordnance Works near Lawrence, Kans., for development, testing, and production of new high-energy rocket propellants.

A spokesman for the Pittsburgh, Pa., firm said proximity of the ordnance works to Callery's Lawrence chemical plant and "the excellent facilities available at Sunflower provide an ideal combination for advanced work on monopropellants, bipropellants, and solid propellants."

Helium Conservation

—Continued from page 4

the full endorsement of President Eisenhower, he added.

The acting Secretary observed that in a little over two decades helium has developed from a single-purpose gas, used for lifting blimps and balloons, to a multipurpose product with many important uses in defense and industry. During the same period, annual domestic consumption of helium has increased tremendously, from less than 5 million cubic-feet in 1937 to about 370 million cubic-feet today. Approximately 90 percent of present output is used for government defense and atomic-energy programs, he added.

Demand for helium is still mounting rapidly, according to Interior's Bureau of Mines, which now produces the nation's entire supply of the lightweight gas in government-owned plants. Pointing out that no important new sources of helium have been discovered in this country since 1943, bureau officials predict present sources will be inadequate to meet essential needs past 1980-85, if the loss of helium in fuel gases goes unchecked.

Texaco Sales V.P. Elected

Texaco, Inc., New York, has elected Harris T. Dodge senior vice-president in charge of world-wide sales operations. Elected to succeed Mr. Dodge as vice-president in charge of foreign operations in the western hemisphere and West Africa is Landon B. Derby, former departmental general manager.

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Formica Begins to Build Research, Development Lab

Formica Corporation has begun construction of a new research and product development laboratory at its Evendale, Ohio, manufacturing plant. Formica is a subsidiary of American Cyanamid Company.

Formica says the new facility will increase its research and development activity by about 40 percent, and will consolidate all product development and application work under one roof. Formica's basic research, however, will continue to be carried out at Cyanamid's central Research division laboratory in Stamford, Conn.

Completion of the new unit is scheduled for next spring.

A. E. Staley Appoints

Dr. Leonard F. Barrington has been named director of applications research for A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill. He succeeds James P. Casey, who resigned to accept a position with Union Starch & Refining Company, Columbus, Ind.

DuPont Study

—Continued from page 7

producing mill products—ingots, tubes, rod, sheet, strip, and foil for sales development programs.

The facility will be housed at the duPont plant in the Curtis Bay section of Baltimore where, since 1931, the company has manufactured titanium dioxide white pigment. The installation, to be completed by the fall of 1960, will employ technically trained personnel with specific experience and skills in metallurgy.

Construction of the facility is an outgrowth of the company's pioneering work in the development of titanium metal and its expanding development program in pure niobium metal and niobium alloys. Initially, the Baltimore unit will concentrate on these two metals.

An important early assignment will be the broadening of duPont's experimental program for niobium. The company is also planning an extensive expansion of its pilot plant production unit for niobium at its Newport, Del., plant.

The company's interest in niobium—also known as columbium—was first made public in November, 1957, when the signing of a joint development program with Thompson Ramo Wooldridge, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, was announced. Under the agreement, Thompson, a leading producer of jet engine parts and other aircraft components, has been developing forging and other fabrication techniques for duPont's niobium alloys. This arrangement is continuing.

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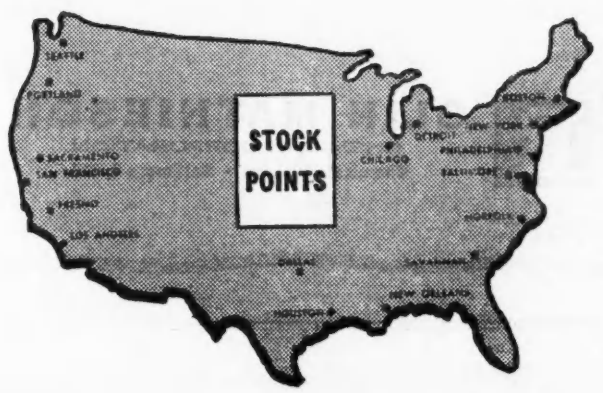

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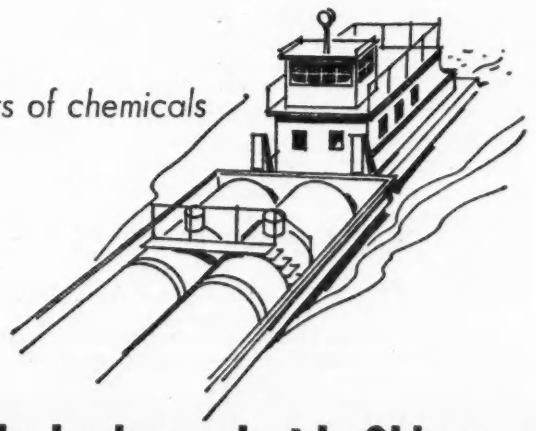

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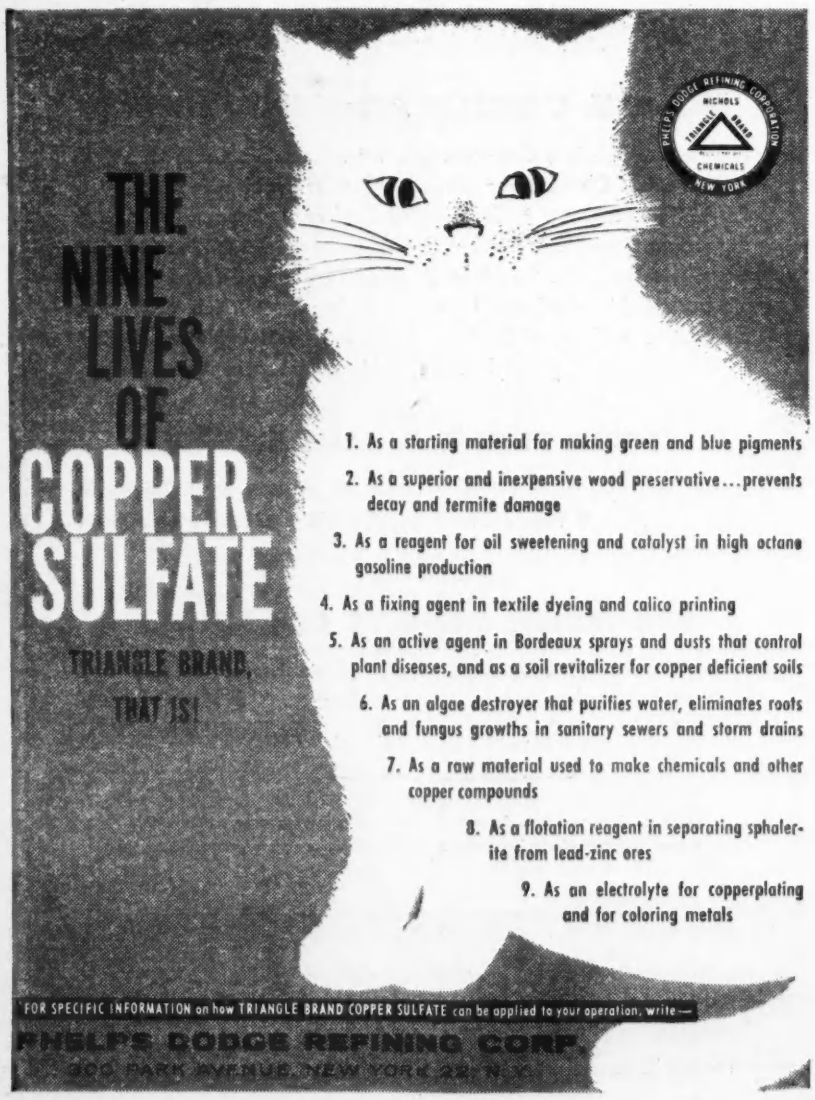
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Jobs & People

Air Reduction Chemical Company, a division of Air Reduction Company, New York—Three chemists—**Stanley J. Dumovich, Joseph D. Caeciarelli,** and **James N. Strausbaugh, jr.**—have been named to the staff of the technical sales laboratory, Bound Brook, N. J.

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**Alfred B. Cherry** has been named sanitary engineer for the organic chemicals division.

Badger Manufacturing Company, Cambridge, Mass.—**Philip H. Seaver** has been appointed sales manager for engineering sales and **Robert E. Siegfried** has been named assistant engineering manager.

Cities Service Oil Company (Pa.)—**William G. Swartz, jr.,** has been elected a vice-president of the firm.

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Phillip I. Johnson** has been promoted to product manager of suspensions resins.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.—**Fred K. Quigley, jr.,** has been promoted to staff manager of coating materials in the plastics department.

General Electric Company's chemical and metallurgical division, Pittsfield, Mass.—**Henry C. Nelson** has been named superintendent of the Anaheim, Calif., plant. Also, **Louis J. Balint** has been appointed product engineer on electrically-fused magnesium oxide in the chemical materials department.

Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio—**Kendall Greene** has been named director of economics and planning.

Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—**Stanley A. Mattison** has been named Washington, D. C., manager.

Interchemical Corporation, New York—**Charles H. Frost** has been appointed manager of the firm's industrial relations department.

Lehn & Fink Products Corporation—**Kenneth A. Menken** has been named brand manager of the Lehn & Fink Division.

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.—**Roy S. Zachary** has been appointed marketing director for the distributive products department of the chemical division.

Monsanto Chemical Company, Saint Louis, Mo.—**Fred S. Bond** has been appointed assistant to the general manager of the company's domestic subsidiaries and affiliates division. At the same time the firm has promoted **Dr. John L. Payne, jr.,** to assistant director of the inorganic chemicals division's research department. Also, **Barton MacDonald** has been promoted to assistant district manager (central and southern New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and eastern Pennsylvania) in the inorganic chemicals division. In Monsanto's plastics division, **Lincoln B. Crosby,** manager of the division's plant in Springfield, Mass., since 1953, has been promoted to director of manufacturing for eastern operations.

National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York—**Joseph C. Dillon** has been promoted to senior market analyst for chemicals in the market research program.

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.—**Donald D. Ewing** has been named director of purchases. He succeeds **Edward E. Middleton,** who has retired.

Rinshed-Mason Company, Detroit, Mich.—**Ralph L. Pitman** has been promoted from director of research in the Detroit, Mich., plant to technical director of the firm.

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.—**Dr. Martin M. Winbury** has been named manager of the department of pharmacology.

G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago—**Harold J. Warnecke,** manager of the northeast sales division since 1944, has been named clinical research associate; **Raymond P. Hess,** manager of the capitol sales division, has been named director of sales training in the Chicago home office.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, a division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**Howard W. Baldock** has been named director of medical relations. At the same time, the Squibb Institute for Medical Research has appointed **Dr. Klaus Florey** director of the institute's section of analytical and physical chemistry.

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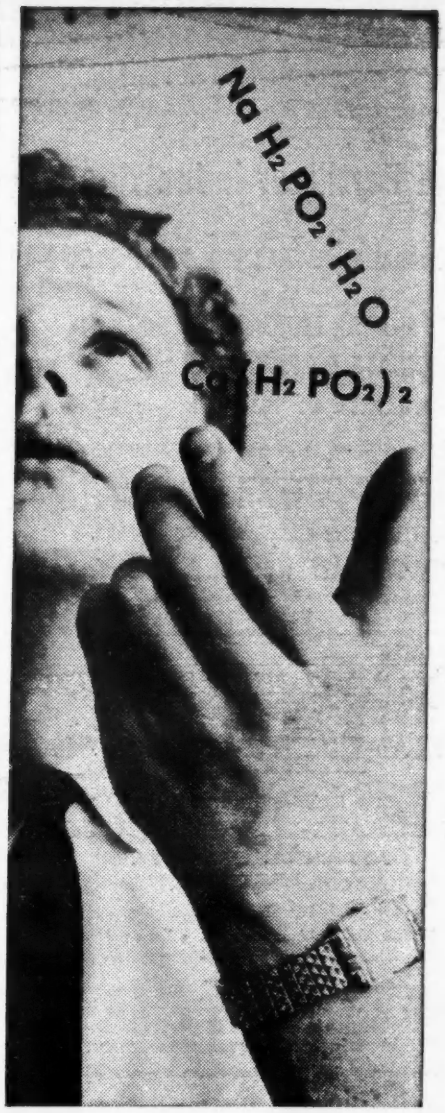
The inorganic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has published a revised technical bulletin on the use of **di-sodium phosphate** for low-cost boiler water treatment. In addition to chemical and physical descriptions of the product, the bulletin describes methods of external and internal application of di-sodium phosphate to control scale formation in boilers. Copies are available by writing to the inorganic chemicals unit at 800 North Lindburgh boulevard in St. Louis.

Eastman Kodak Company's Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., has issued a thirty-five page brochure on **cellulose acetate** for protective coating formulations. The booklet discusses the cellulose acetate types in terms of their general properties solubility in various solvents and solvent combinations, and compatibility with plasticizers, resins and other modifying materials. Copies of the brochure—title: "Eastman Cellulose Acetate" (No. E-105) are available on request by writing to the firm at Kingsport.

Callery Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has published a four-page bulletin providing a list of physical properties of seventeen **chemicals common to boron chemistry** and related fields. Copies are available by writing to the firm's marketing division at 9600 Perry highway in Pittsburgh.

Linde Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, has issued a booket, **"Chemical Loaded Molecular Sieves"** explaining how chemicals are stored in the sieves and indicating the various uses of this ability and the sorts of chemicals that can be loaded. Copies are available by writing to Linde at 30 East 42nd street in New York.



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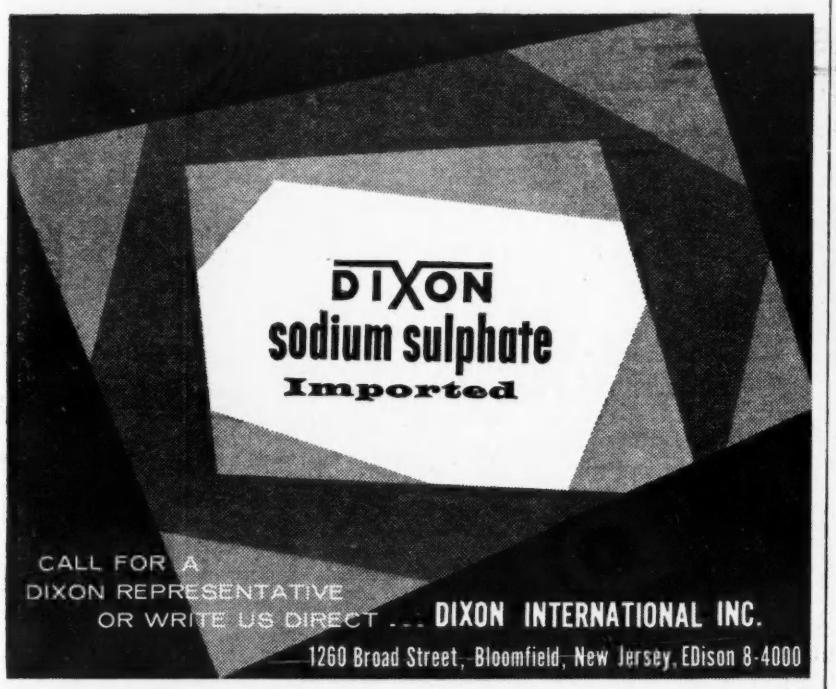

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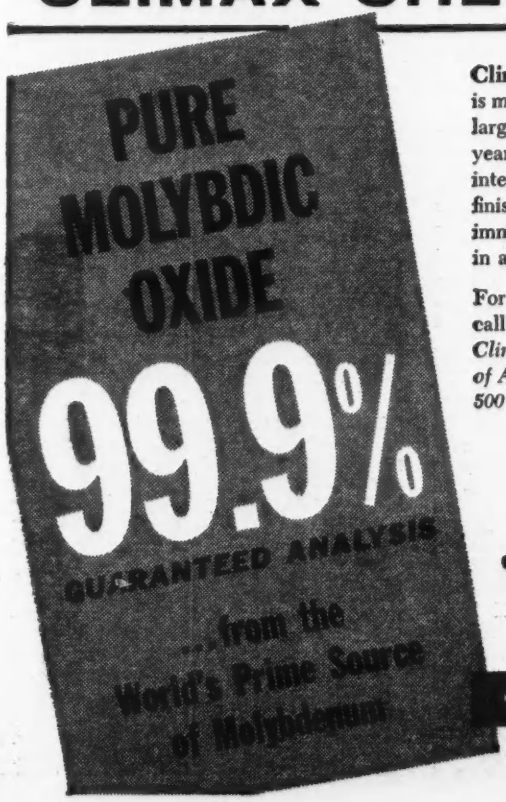

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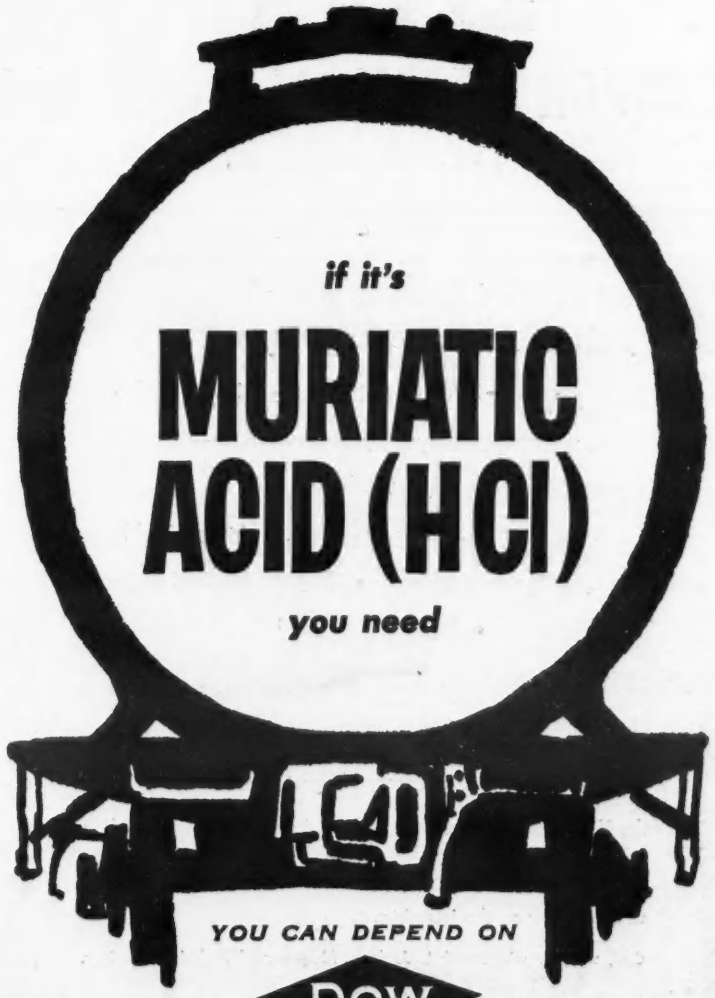

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Agricultural Chemicals

Seasonal discounts on ammonia, anhydrous and aqueous, and on ammonium nitrate went into effect August 1. The price of ammonia in tankcar quantity dropped $4 per ton, while ammonium nitrate is $5 per ton less. Sources felt trading would be a bit more brisk this month as fertilizer manufacturers seek to cover their fall needs at the lower prices. Animal proteins markets continued slow at unchanged quotations. Supplies of fishmeal and scrap were liberal and current market demand was slow. Futures on meal and scrap are $3 to $5 per ton higher than is currently quoted, sources said.

The DDT market has continued to ease. A month-long strike, which caused a temporary tightening in supply of an intermediate for DDT manufacture, was settled last week, and sources said they expected to be operating at full capacity this week. Additional government buying of DDT will probably not take place until after congressional action on the Foreign Aid bill sometime this fall. The year for benzene hexachloride has been quiet thus far. Cotton growers have had a late season, it was said.

Fertilizer suppliers estimate they sold about 24 million tons of material in the year ended June 30, up 8 percent over last season. Increasing technical awareness on the part of the farmer together with a rapidly growing national and world population were felt to be reasons for the steady growth in fertilizer markets.

Department of Agriculture reported planted acreage this year at 340 million, above both 1957 and '58, but well below other recent years. Harvested acreage is expected to total 325 million. Corn acreage, up 15 percent from last year, is the largest for a decade. Soybeans, sorghum, and oats are all off 8 or 9 percent due to the heavy increase in corn acreage. Production of corn is estimated at 4.2 billion bushels, an all-time record far above the 3.8 billion of last year and the 3.3 billion bushel average crop.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Ammonia, anhydrous, $4 per ton.
Aqueous, $4 per ton.
Ammonium nitrate, $5 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 1, 1958
110.59	111.14	111.00	108.15

For Current Prices see page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia—Seasonal discount, effective August-September, on anhydrous ammonia and ammonia liquor, amounts to $4 per ton. Price on anhydrous, fertilizer grade for the next two months will be $84 per ton, tanks ,works, frt. equald. E. of the Rockies. Refrigeration grade, tanks, same basis, $86.50 per ton; aqua ammonia, tanks, same basis, $87 per ton.

Ammonium Nitrate—Under seasonal discount, effective during August and September, price dropped $5 to $63 per ton, f.o.b., works. As with potash and other large volume agricultural chemicals which come under seasonal discounts, trading is expected to show a fair upturn this month as fertilizer manufacturers seek to take advantage of the lower prices.

Ammonium Sulfate—Production of cokeoven material, which includes ammonium thiocyanate, was 143.3 million pounds in May, according to report of the Bureau of Mines. This compares with output of 146 million pounds in the previous month, and 98.4 million pounds in the comparable month last year. Production for the first five months of the year amounted to 691.7 million pounds as compared with 514.2 million in the five month period of last year.

Sales of cokeoven stocks in May were 198.3 million pounds, while the previous month's sales amounted to 232.3 million pounds. Sales in the corresponding month last year were 104.9 million pounds. Five month sales this year totaled 882.5 million pounds as against the 721.1 million pounds turned out in the January through May period last year.

Stocks on hand at the close of May amounted to 91 million pounds as compared with 148.4 million at the beginning of the month, and 36.4 million pounds at the close of May last year.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during April and May:

	April, 1959	May, 1959
DDT	13,439,642	14,095,493
2,4-D*	2,907,201	2,569,493
Ester & Salts	3,074,068	†2,923,232
Acid equivalent	2,106,426	†1,975,600
BHC	—	—
Gamma isomer	—	—
Tetramethylthiuram Sulfides	755,480	791,045
2,4,5-T	540,833	†580,830

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.
A dash (—) indicates information was not available for publication.
† Partly estimated.

Fishmeal—Price on meal and scrap was steady at unchanged quotations. Fishmeal was quoted at $125 to $128 per ton, bags, Atlantic Coast. Fishscrap was $4 per ton less in a range of $121 to $124, same basis. Supplies are liberal; demand, currently slow; market dull and featureless. Futures are $3 to $5 per ton higher.

Potash—Demand for fall requirements has shown a fair upturn in the past two weeks, producers say. Trade sources expect shipments to be brisk during August as fertilizer manufacturers take advantage of the period pricing system.

Potash listings reach their low point during June, July and August. Effective September 1, prices will begin to move up again as standard and granular material in bulk will be raised 1c. per unit-ton, and standard and granular potash in bags will be boosted 60c. per ton.

Superphosphate — Production of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers in May amounted to 241,940 short tons as against 233,338 tons in the comparable month last year.

Shipments during the month totaled 181,780 short tons as compared with 261,675 in the prevoius month, and 169,716 in the corresponding month last year.

Stocks held at producing plants at the close of May totaled 163,228 short tons, or 9 percent less than the total held at the beginning of the month.

Urea—The Tariff Commission reported total primary urea production (100% urea basis) at 108,301,808 pounds in May as opposed to 114,869,601 pounds in the previous month, and 90,497,304 pounds in the corresponding month last year.

The General Services Commission recently invited bids to supply 3,500 metric tons of urea, fertilizer grade, or 6,500 tons of calcium ammonium nitrate for India under the Mutual Security program. The invitation number is FN-4S-28018-N and bids will be received by the National Buying Division, Federal Supply Service, GSA, until August 7.

Pesticides

Aldrin—Price was quoted at 99c. per pound for carload or truckload lots in drums. Less carload and less truckload listing is 5c. more at $1.04 per pound.

DDT—The market was easing somewhat. A month-long strike, which caused a temporary tightening of supply on a DDT intermediate, was settled last week, and sources said they expected to be operating at full capacity this week. Price-wise, the DDT market is firm at previously quoted levels.

Sources were expecting GSA to come into the market for an additional quantity of material this fall, but it was difficult to say just when. It was felt that not much would be done before congress has worked over the Foreign Bill this fall.

p-Dichlorobenzene—The market was slow, demandwise. Prices were unchanged at 12c. per pound for carload quantity, and 14c. per pound for ton lots or more. Stocks were adequate.

Aliphatic Organics

Neither rained-out vacations, nor strikes, nor THI can dampen the spirits of people in the organic chemicals business. For, among other reasons, the industry has just wound up one of the best half-years in its history with many firms issuing sales and earnings reports that could easily be described as spectacular. Then too, July business was not at all disappointing. As anticipated, the combined effects of plant vacation shutdowns and the steel strike curtailed procurement of chemical product during the latter part of the month, but large volume deliveries in the opening third, sources said last week, should permit sales to average out at a highly respectable level. Orders already on the books as well as advice from customers, they added, also indicate that August sales will better July's volume.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 1, 1958
130.55	130.55	130.49	130.55

For Current Prices see page 9

Exceptionally strong markets are noted for 2-ethylhexyl alcohol and methanol. The former material apparently is in very short supply as one producer is reported to have already committed fourth quarter production. Methanol, while not nearly as short, is nonetheless a bit tight. In fact, a recent trade report indicated that a large volume producer of formaldehyde has been unable to secure requisite amounts of the chemical from its regular supplier(s) and has consequently turned to other sources.

The acres of newspaper and magazine space being devoted to "Delrin" acetal resin has stirred up much interest in this radically new thermoplastic. Trade people are wondering what the new plastic will ultimately mean in terms of formaldehyde and methanol requirements, of course; but they appear to be far more anxious to know when and if Delrin's creator plans to license another chemical manufacturer and then—the name of the chosen one.

May production of the fifteen major organic chemicals for which the Tariff Commission compiles output statistics varied only slightly from April performance. Nine production increases were reported, but the only real sprinters among the group were acetic acid, up almost 9 million pounds; ethyl acetate, up 3 million to 8.4 million pounds, and methanol, up 15 million (according to a partial estimate). Otherwise production gains, like most of the declines—butadiene, carbon tetrachloride, formaldehyde, pentaerythritol—appeared to be not of terrific significance.

Ethyl Alcohol — Molasses used in the manufacture of ethyl alcohol during May, 1959, increased about 300,000 gallons from April usage—5 million as compared with 4.7 million—but was 1.3 million gallons under the volume used in May, 1958 (6.3 million).

Molasses used at industrial alcohol plants during the period July 1, 1958-May 31, 1959, according to this report from the Internal Revenue Service, amounted to 38.8 million wine gallons, compared with 66.7 million used during the same period a year earlier.

2-Ethylhexyl Alcohol—While interest in the majority of organic chemicals has dropped off in typical midsummer fashion, demands for 2-ethylhexanol continue to mount. Unfortunately, however, there is insufficient material to meet all requirements—a situation that has led one producer, reportedly, to commit all of its scheduled fourth quarter production.

It's believed that behind the ethylhexanol shortage is the booming market for plasticizers DOP and DOA, both of which are based on the alcohol.

There's not the slightest hint that a price advance has been scheduled, though the exceptionally strong market does make such a move a possibility at a later date.

Formaldehyde—A new and entirely different thermoplastic, called "Delrin" acetal resin will be put on the market late this summer. Initially, it will be priced at 95c. per pound in truckload quantities but as usage grows, a spokesman for the producer indicates, the price will undoubtedly be dropped commensurately.

While extremely light (20 percent lighter than aluminum), the new plastic possesses strength properties approaching those of the nonferrous metals. Additionally, it goes further on a pound for pound basis than materials with which it is expected to compete and requires little if any finishing after leaving the mold.

Autos reportedly represent the biggest potential market for "Delrin." And if all works out as hoped, the 1962 models will contain something like 2 pounds of the plastic—meaning, of course, that this outlet alone would consume all of current plant capacity, an estimated 12 million pounds annually, should auto production that year reach 6 million units.

The building unit for "Delrin" acetal resin is formaldehyde. The molecular structure, says the producer, involves unbranched polymethylene chains (—OCH_2-OCH_2—) of great length, normally averaging more than 1,000-CH_2O- units.

Lacquer Solvents—Demand has tapered off in the past few weeks, a typical midsummer occurrence. Rebirth of interest is expected later this month and demand strength at that time will probably be good indication of how the coatings trade and their principal customers in the auto and furniture industries view fall business prospects.

As far as the lacquer solvents producers are concerned, most believe that the second half of '59 will be equally as good if not better than the first. Employment is up, there is much new home construction, and, in general, people seem to be in a mood to buy anything and everything,

Organic Chemicals Output: May

The following figures, in pounds, represent output of specified organic chemicals in April and May, 1959, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

	May	April
Acetic Acid:		
Synthetic		
Natural (wood distillation)	**	1,932,000
Acetic anhydride	89,656,365	90,445,294
Acetone	60,642,265	61,032,628
Acrylonitrile	20,722,232	18,359,762
1,3-Butadiene (grade for rubber)	139,508,984	145,412,377
Carbon disulfide	50,935,233	46,024,214
Carbon tetrachloride	*33,080,290	34,611,548
Ethanolamines (Mono-, di-, and tri-)	10,457,290	10,829,118
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)	8,440,812	5,394,365
Ethylene glycol	94,676,867	91,187,029
Formaldehyde (37 percent by weight)	141,492,897	144,116,514
Methanol:		
Synthetic	*140,396,035	125,157,840
Natural (wood distillation)	**	1,035,840
Pentaerythritol	5,705,252	5,476,312
Perchloroethylene	17,085,413	17,047,750
Propylene glycol	9,049,245	**
Trichloroethylene	31,922,102	30,369,280

* Estimated.
** Data not reported.

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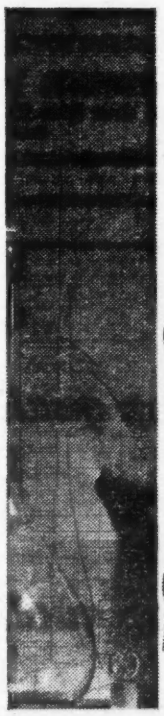

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Methanol—Buying interest continues strong though below the record pace reported for June and the second quarter generally. Nonetheless, in contrast with this time last year, business could be described as booming, as one trade source pointed out last week.

This build-up in market strength, despite the price advance April 1, is explained in terms of "good" requirements from a diverse list of end-uses. For instance, use of methanol in ADI fluid, a methanol-water mixture injected into aircraft engines during periods of peak load to obtain maximum power, is said to be taking considerable quantities of the chemical. Of course, this outlet which took approximately 22 million gallons of methanol in 1957 (15 million for military aviation gas requirements, 7 million for civilian usage), hasn't expanded any in the past two years. But on the other hand, according to several authoritative reports, there has been no substantial dropoff in methanol usage in this particular area either.

Big demand for formaldehyde naturally is the major factor behind the methanol boom. It's believed, in fact, that a major formaldehyde producer has had to look beyond its normal supplier(s) in order to meet its methanol needs.

The development of "Delrin" acetal resin, a new thermoplastic based one-hundred percent on formaldehyde, may also help to spur methanol consumption. Based on published estimates of initial "Delrin" plant capacity—12 million pounds annually—approximately 1 million gallons of methanol would be used in the manufacture of the plastic right from the start (figuring that 12 to 13 pounds of formaldehyde are derived from 1 gallon of methanol). Ultimately, it will mean much more since "Delrin," as most of the trade will concede, looks like a sure-fire winner.

Methyl Bromide—The new order rate is slowing down after a several months long buying spree—a normal and expected seasonal development that finds none in the trade particularly concerned. Overall, it's said, the season has been an excellent one with new markets opening up, others expanding both here and abroad. Competition in the foreign trade area was described as very rugged, however. Consequently, export prices took a bit of a beating now and again.

Methyl bromide is widely used to fumigate tobacco seed beds, truckvans and boxcars, as well as in household termite control. Most recently, it was employed by USDA against coptotermes crassus—a termite hailing from south of the border which had taken up residence in a dry dock on the Houston, Tex., waterfront.

When attempts with other insecticides failed to rid the dock of the enemy invasion, USDA specialists called on methyl bromide gas. Now to prevent the termite army from further encroachment, USDA will completely cover the drydock and pier with a specially-designed plastic sheeting to form an airtight seal and then release some 20,000 pounds of methyl bromide into the 3½ million cubic feet of space that must be fumigated. The treatment period will be from twenty-four to forty-eight hours for individual dock sections.

a-D-Methyl Glucoside — Keen competition among the several chemicals with which it shares a similar end-use pattern has prevented the methyl glucoside market from growing up to the extent originally forecast. But while increasing slower than anticipated, usage appears to be up in such fields as resin modification (phenolics, melamine).

Price activity is not expected—at least for the balance of the year—according to a recent report. At present, the schedule includes a carload listing of 21c. a pound, a truckload of 21½c., and a less truckload of 23c., all on a delivered basis. Material is packaged in 100-pound multi-wall paper bags.

Kaiser Aluminum Forms Market Development Unit

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation has begun a program it hopes will give a shot in the arm to its search for new aluminum markets.

According to the Oakland, Calif., firm, the program places under unified direction all phases of market and product development in selected areas where aluminum can be utilized to great advantages in large tonnages. To direct and coordinate the program, Kaiser has formed a new market development department under the supervision of marketing vice-president John E. Menz. Manager of the new department is Edwin W. Fish.

Obituaries

Francis B. Hays

Francis B. Hays, long-time editor on the old *Druggists Circular*, died July 26 in Oxford, North Carolina. He was ninety-two years old. The Circular was published by Oil, Paint & Drug Publishing Company, a predecessor firm to Schnell Publishing Company.

Mr. Hays joined the staff in 1891 and served in one capacity or another for nearly half a century.

Interested in all phases of drug journalism, Mr. Hays was author of various historical works on the drug industry. He entered the field through the retail drug business in the late 1880's. In 1891, he went to New York to enter pharmacy school. Instead, he joined the staff of the *Circular* and stayed half a century.

For the past three decades he had been in retirement in Oxford.

Roy Bonner Worth

Roy B. Worth, former president of the industrial chemical division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, died July 26 in Saltville, Va. He was sixty-eight years old.

In 1925 Mr. Worth joined the then Mathieson Alkali Works as an assistant engineer for the Saltville plants. Through a series of advancements including assistant manager and manager of the Saltsville plants, he became vice-president and director of the operations of the industrial chemicals division in 1953. In 1954 he was named president of the division.

Later, after his retirement, Mr. Worth became a consultant for Olin Mathieson.

Harry Oliver Cameron, assistant secretary of Sun Oil Company until his retirement in 1955, died July 29 in Toledo, Ohio. He was eighty-nine years old. Mr. Cameron had been with Sun Oil for fifty years.

Emmett H. Grotefend, former district manager in Rio de Janeiro for Texas Oil Company, died July 28 in Westfield, N.J. He was fifty-seven years old.

John A. O'Mara, medical service and sales representative of Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, died June 28 in Yonkers, N. Y. He was fifty-eight years old. Mr. O'Mara was with the drug firm for twenty-five years.

Tyman A. Parriott, product sales manager for the industrial and biochemical department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died July 29 in that city. He was fifty-two years old. Mr. Parriott had been sales manager [illegible] "Zerone" and "Zerex," automobile anti-freeze mixtures since 1955.

Walter H. Simpson, retired salesman for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. died July 25 in Cleveland, Ohio, where he had represented the Wilmington, Del., chemical maker. He was seventy years old.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Producers in some areas of the market are beginning to feel a trickle of sales deflected from the currently defunct coaltar markets. This trickle should grow to a pretty good flow, it is felt, before the steel depletion begins to bring about a general cut-back in manufacturing, and ultimately curtail the stepped-up derivatives sales. Producers on the whole have cinched in their belts and have finally resigned themselves to a prolonged steel strike. In the industrial sales of the market, this should have a profound and deep-seated effect, of course. However, in the non-industrial and particularly construction fields, sales have been reported moving higher and higher and some paint makers have intimated top expectations for this year's returns picture. In other areas of the market, LPG's appear to be doing alright, reflecting their deeper intrusion into the chemicals raw materials market all the time. Partial aromatics also are said to be steering a steady course, though the industrial cut-back should obviously lead to difficulties for this material.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 2, 1958
103.04	103.04	103.04	101.45

For Current Prices see page **9**

The amount of domestic crude oil that will be consumed or exported in August is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 6,925,000 barrels daily, compared with 6,965,000 barrels daily forecast for July. The forecast includes estimates of a total gasoline demand of 4,300,000 barrels daily in August, a gasoline yield of 44.9 percent, and total crude runs of 7,800,000 barrels daily.

Runs to stills in June were said in the Bureau's report to be higher than necessary. The reduction in gasoline stocks for the month averaged 229,000 barrels daily compared with a 297,000 barrels daily decline in June. From the current level of gasoline and distillate fuel oil inventories, it does not appear that crude runs to stills for the month of August will follow the usual seasonal trends upward, but will remain at about the same rate as forecast for July.

Data for May indicate total crude runs of 7,824,000 barrels daily including foreign runs of 898,000 barrels per day. Indicated crude runs to stills for June were 8,004,000 barrels daily including foreign crude runs of 1,037,000 barrels per day. The indicated demand for domestic crude oil in June was 6,857,000 barrels daily with production of 7,006,000 barrels daily.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene — Producers say that to date material bought during the scare buying rush that preceded the general steel strike, is still filling the need of buyers and manufacturers. However, the prospect of a prolonged strike has been growing this past week and most market observers have come to accept the long-duration idea as fact and not merely theory. In this light, the benzene stockpile picture should be reduced to more agreeable proportions. However, there is also the other side of the coin. With steel production out, a number of the benzene sales outlets should slow down also. In light of this probability, market men, say depleted stockpiles should eventually—with continuation of the strike—lead to another build-up in petroleum benzene inventories.

Cleaners Naphtha—Producers say that the market this year has been pretty fair. Despite the ever-growing strength of synthetic fibers in the field, sales have been up at a pretty nice level throughout the seasonal period. Population growth, one producer suggested, is what is really contributing to the market stature. Earlier fears of a steady decline through the inroads of the synthetic material have been offset by the relatively good showing being made this year and producers are beginning to think that there's still some life left in the old market.

Toluene—A major producer has taken exception to this column's report (OPD, 20/7/59), on sentiments voiced on the toluene and xylene 'substitute' picture. Pointing out that the report was lacking in facts and figures, the producer claims that the "hinted volume of these substitutes are exaggerated and misleading and have no bearing on the cost of the pure product toluene." The July 20 report, reflecting opinion's voiced by a couple of major producers, said that the use of toluene and xylene 'substitutes' had become widespread and was felt to have a deleterious effect on the market.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 18 totaled 270,367,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 270,288,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents an increase of 79,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,420,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 1,341,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Butane-Propane—Production of this mix during the last two weeks of June came to 30,786,000 gallons, according to the bimonthly report of the American Petroleum Institute. This figure is an advance over the 27,012,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of the month and also is stronger than the 26,801,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks of June, 1958.

Inventories of butane-propane mix were tallied in the API report at 37,317,000 gallons on June 30. Previously, at midmonth, stocks had stood at 36,265,000 gallons, while inventories for June 30 a year ago came to 27,830,000 gallons.

Isobutane—Production of this material during the last two weeks of June amounted to 24,603,000 gallons as compared to the 27,496,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of the month and the 22,460,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks of June, a year ago, according to a report by the American Petroleum Institute.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended July 17 indicate an increase in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,858,000 barrels, an increase of 56,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,946,000 barrels were 110,000 barrels above the preceding week and 496,000 barrels above the week ended July 18. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,085,000 barrels daily compared with 1,102,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending July 17 crude oil production averaged 6,900,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,888,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 1,106,000 barrels daily.

Crude oil imports during April averaged 742,000 barrels per day, according to a Bureau of Mines report. Current data indicate crude oil imports averaged 900,000 barrels daily in May and 1,167,000 barrels in June. Crude oil imports are estimated at 975,000 barrels daily for July and 975,000 barrels daily for August.

Actual imports of refined products averaged 670,000 barrels dail in April. Current data indicate refined product imports averaged 545,000 barrels daily in May and 515,000 barrels daily in June. Product imports are estimated at 600,000 barrels per day in July and 600,000 barrels per day in August, it was added.

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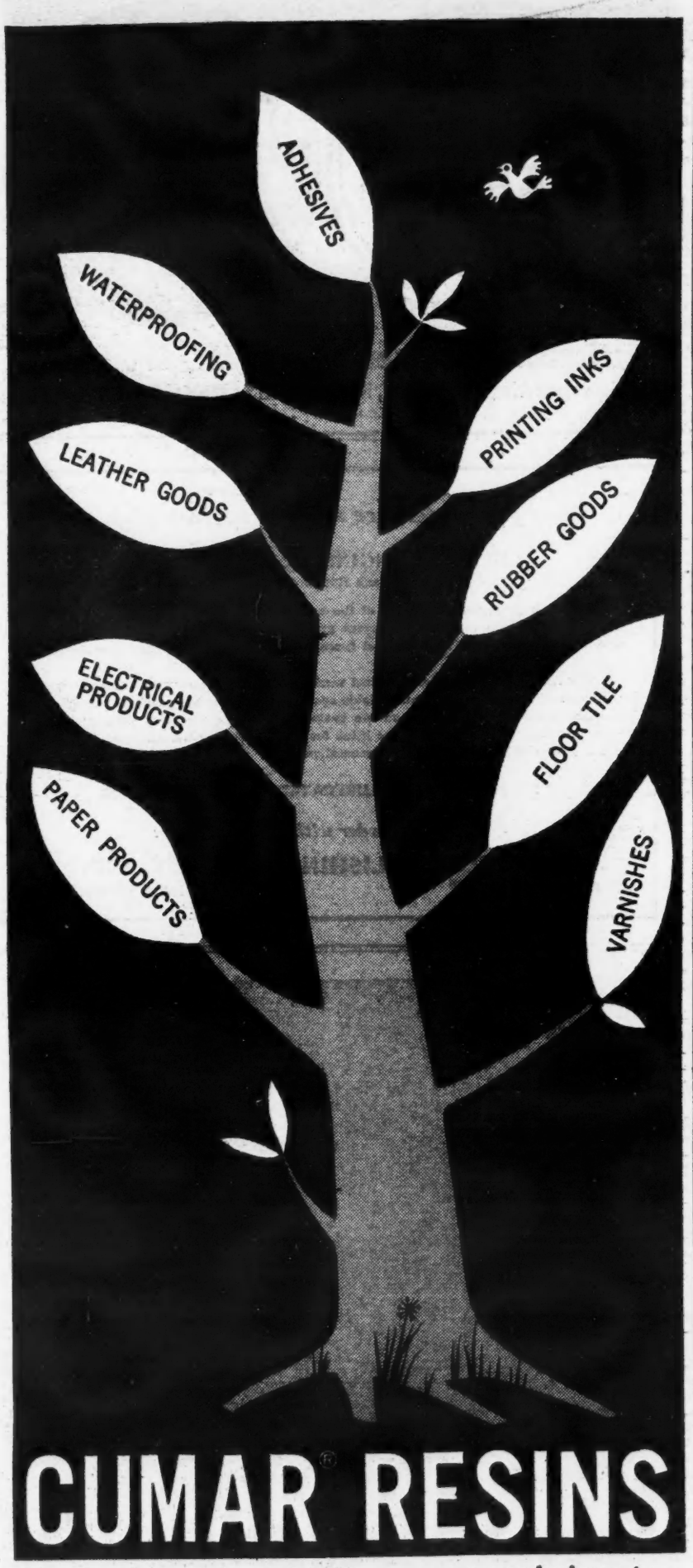

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Coal Chemicals

The most immediate effect of the steel strike in the chemical industry continues to be reflected by firms selling to the mills, rather than by those who buy cokeoven by-products. Consumers had ample time to prepare for the shutdown. On the other hand, firms selling pickling acids and alloy metals to the steel companies were hit when the first picket line was formed. However, it is evident that the entire industry, as well as the national economy, can expect to be increasingly hobbled by the steel shutdown. It has been estimated that one worker in seven owes his livelihood, directly or indirectly, to operations in the steel industry.

Shutdowns for summer vacations, although delayed this year, have come increasingly to the fore and are expected to be an important factor in the coming month. The naturally slow pace of business, plus the braking action of the strike, will bring things down to a walk by September 1, it was said. As to prospects for a settlement, cokeoven operators were noncommittal and speculated on dates ranging from the middle of August up to Labor Day.

The snapback in the automobile industry has boosted sales for producers of intermediates going to the production of vinyl upholstery and emulsion type paints, it was said. Intermediates sales in the second quarter were very good, producers said, after many months of rather bleak prospects.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended August 2 would amount to 12.8 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 362,000 net tons of steel. Output was 365,000 tons in the previous week, 2,215,000 in the comparable week one month ago, and 1,561,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzene—Heavy inventory buying on the eve of the steel strike appeared to have taken care of benzene requirements for the bulk of consumers. Vacation shutdowns, plus the braking action of the strike, will cut down the rate of consumption of benzene and other coal chemicals. However, considering the millions of gallons of benzene marketed each month, dislocations are bound to occur if cokeoven production is withheld for any great length of time, it was said.

Creosote—The market was dull. Stocks were adequate and the steel strike was having little direct effect in this market. However, the strike has forced railroads to lay off an estimated 3,000 workers. This could cut into maintenance work schedules, it was said. The highway construction program faced a slowdown as the House Ways and Means Committee approved a bill to extend the road building four years beyond the present 1972 expiration date. Creosote producers remain hopeful that a substantial quantity of business will be coming their way in the future from this outlet in the form of added post and pole treatment over the 41,000 miles of roadway to be built under the program.

Cresols—Markets were dull and featureless. The heavy pre-strike buying that developed in some other coal chemicals markets failed to materialize to any significant degree in tar acid markets. However, some stockpile buying did take place, with producers shipping from adequate inventories. Naturally, it is felt that pressure will build as the steel strike lengthens, but demand would go on the downgrade during the summer doldrums without a strike, and serious dislocations are not expected.

Five-month production totals of meta-para and ortho-meta-para fractions amounted to 3.5 million pounds more than in the January through May period of last year.

Cresylic Acid—Demand was termed only moderate. With the steel strike entering its third week, there has been little noticeable effect in this market. Producers have ample inventories supplemented by import material. Prices have held to unchanged levels in these markets for many months.

Production of refined cresylic acid in the first five months of the year outran the comparable period last year by 3.8 million pounds. Imports of cresols and cresylic acids, ADF, at approximately 900,000 gallons, were more than double the amount brought in during the five-month period last year, according to Census Bureau figures.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 1, 1958
118.45	118.45	118.45	118.59

For Current Prices see page 9

Solvent Naphtha—Cokeoven production of solvent naphtha, crude and refined, in May amounted to 581,875 gallons as against 515,666 in the previous month, and 365,341 in the corresponding month last year. Output in the first five months of this year was 2,256,875 gallons as compared with 1,776,443 gallons in the five-month period last year.

Sales of cokeoven solvent naphtha were 509,050 gallons in May as against 547,961 in the previous month and 340,357 gallons in the comparable month of last year. Sales for the January-May period totaled 2,198,587 gallons as compared with 1,714,982 gallons in the five-month period last year.

Stocks on hand at the end of May amounted to 374,113 gallons as compared to 305,567 at the beginning of the month, and 328,083 at the close of May last year.

Naphthalene—Any small lots of import material available will move at prices substantially above the domestic market, it was said. No improvement in the situation is expected for the balance of the year.

World consumption patterns have altered somewhat as overseas chemical companies have built more phthalic anhydride capacity. Japan and Brazil have taken good quantities of naphthalene, and Italy has been very active, it was said.

The United States Tariff Commission reported crude naphthalene production in the first five months of this year at nearly 70 million pounds more than in the five month period of last year. Despite the whopping increase in production rate this year, trade sources began to report early in the second quarter that naphthalene was heading into a tight supply situation.

Though it is felt that consumers managed to inventory only a small part of the naphthalene they wanted, and very little more in phthalic anhydride, the consensus is that inventories of paints and finished components are heavy. It is agreed that these inventories of finished goods will have to be cleaned out, thus giving raw materials producers a breather in their scramble to protect themselves against renewed demand in the fourth quarter or the first part of next year. In the meanwhile, as far as naphthalene is concerned, trade sources continued to report the material in extremely tight supply.

Intermediates

Acenaphthene—Ton lots, 91.5 degrees minimum freeze point, listed at 35c. per pound in drums. Stocks were adequate; demand, slow. Material finds use in the preparation of drugs, perfumes and dye intermediates.

Acetanilide—Market was steady at previously reported price levels. Listing on technical, flake material in bags is 32½c. per pound in carload lots, freight allowed. For ton lots or more, price is 33½c. per pound; for less than ton lots, 36½c. per pound.

Market demand remains quiet. Supply is adequate for trade requirements.

Acetoacetanilide—Price is unchanged at 80c. per pound for carload lots in drums, delivered. Less carload price, drums, same basis, is 81c. per pound. Stocks are adequate for modest trade requirements.

Acetoacet-o-chloroanalide — Price was quoted at $1.35 per pound, carload, drums, while less carload quantity listed at $1.36 per pound. Acetoacet-o-toluidide listed unchanged at 82c. per pound in carload of drums, and less carload quantity in drums, 83c. per pound.

Demand has shown improvement due

Coal Chemicals

to the upsurge in emulsion type paints and added use of vinyl upholstery and finishes in the automobile industry.

p-Aminobenzoic Acid—Stocks were adequate; demand, routine. Price was quoted at $1.72 per pound, dry basis, drums, works.

Anthranilic Acid—Market was routine. Material of 99% purity listed at $1.15 per pound in 150-lb. drums, delivered. Stocks were fully adequate for trade requirements.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended August 2, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	128,566
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	5,462,942
Benzene	gals.	502,987
Coaltar	gals.	2,988,653
Crude chemical oils	gals.	94,733
Solvent naphtha crude heavy solvents	gals.	18,044
Toluene	gals	121,799
Xylene	gals.	36,088

Monochlorobenzene—Production in the first quarter was up 37 million pounds over the comparable period of last year. Good support was reported from the DDT outlet. In the latter market, GSA is expected to come in for 40-45 million pounds of material sometime this fall. Price of monochlorobenzene has been unchanged for many months.

Phthalic Anhydride — The market was unchanged. Pressure on producers remains in evidence, but vacation shutdowns have slowed demand somewhat, it was said. The shortage of naphthalene will become more severe, if that is possible, as the steel strike lengthens. The import naphthalene that sources had thought would become available has not been forthcoming and the situation shows no sign of improvement. Heavy inventory building in the first and second quarters was said to have built up a good backlog of phthalic based paints and finished components. However, the upward trend in the nation's economy appeared to have gone farther and faster than most raw materials producers anticipated. As a result, critical shortages have developed.

Five-month production totals show output of phthalic anhydride amounted to 22 million pounds more this year than in 1958, according to the Tariff Commission. The uptrend in demand has been paced by the rapid recovery of the automotive industry in the first half of this year. However, some sources continue to feel that it is virtually impossible to assess how much of the upturn can be traced to a genuine improvement in business conditions, and how much is attributable to the wide-spread hedge buying in steel and basic materials against the anticipated steel strike.

Styrene Monomer—The overall market continues to exhibit a healthy tone. For the immediate future, the steel strike will have little influence in this market. Should the walkout last another six to eight weeks, all of industry would be in trouble.

It is estimated that one in seven workers receive their earnings, directly or indirectly, from steel operations. Plastics, rubber, automobiles and steel are so intimately connected, that a curtailment in output of any one for a period of time necessarily disrupts business for the others.

Heavy pre-strike buying has put rubber companies in a good inventory position on styrene. Vacation shutdowns slowed things somewhat, it was said. Price of rubbergrade styrene monomer in tanks is 12.03c. per pound, while polymer grade, same quantity, is 14½c. per pound.

2-Vinylpyridine—Quotations on 2-vinylpyridine remain unchanged at previously quoted levels. Tankcar price is $1.15 per pound; 10-drum to tanks, $1.20 per pound; 1 to 9-drum lots, $1.35 per pound.

Antitrust Noose

—Continued from page 5

examinations—if he chose to honor a request for the information from the committees.

Minority leader Dirksen of Illinois led a fight against this provision, claiming that it opened the way for disclosure of business secrets to competitors with no recourse open to the victim for relief. He urged an amendment that would give business firms the right to go to court to protect their records from disclosure to congressional committees, which was adopted by the senate by a vote of 61-27.

The bill now goes to the house for consideration. Although a similar bill has been in the hopper since early in the session, no action has been taken on it by the house judiciary committee and none has been scheduled as yet.

Vinyl Chloride Unit

—Continued from page 8

offices for the corporation will be located at 2112 East 223rd street, Long Beach, (an area generally called Watson). Richfield Oil Corporation and Stauffer Chemical Company, parent companies of American Chemical, are providing the basic raw materials for American's petrochemical operation.

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—Continued from page 5

substantially to the desired goals. Contractors are:

National Bureau of Standards, University of California, Ohio State University, Arthur D. Little, Inc., Bureau of Mines (Bartlesville), Allegany Ballistics Laboratory, Aeronutronic Systems, Inc., Rohm & Haas Company, Atlantic Research Corporation, University of Chicago, University of Wisconsin.

3. Specialized synthesis: $3,840,000, eighteen contracts.

The work under the integrated programs involves a large percentage of synthetic work. However, the necessity for new ingredients, if the objectives are to be achieved, recommends the placement of contracts concerned solely with synthetic work. This type of program will enable the DOD to obtain the services of laboratories especially highly qualified in certain branches of synthetic chemistry of special pertinence. The principal areas covered in the specialized contracts for synthesis already placed or planned include: new oxidizers, new light metal fuels, and research directed towards new chemical techniques. Contractors are:

Magna Products, Penn State University, Duke University, New York University, University of Florida, WADC, Materials Laboratory, Rohm & Haas Company, NOTS, NOL (Corona), Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Allied Chemical Corporation, Callery Chemical Company, Monsanto Chemical Company, Pennalt Chemical Corporation, Borden Company, Peninsular Chemresearch, Ethyl Corporation, Atlantic Research Corporation, National Research Corporation.

4. Propellant research: $750,000, three contracts.

The new ingredients which are expected to become available as a result of the synthesis programs are likely to have properties quite different from those now used. This would recommend that new compounds be made available as quickly as possible to all major propellant research centers. However, it is also essential to preserve the government's interest by seeing that compositions involving new ingredients do not become proprietary if the research is government-sponsored. It has been decided that initial work on the use of new ingredients would be confined to certain laboratories which are free of proprietary restrictions. The designated laboratories are:

Ordnance Missile Laboratory, Naval Ordnance Test Station, Picatinny Arsenal, Naval Propellant Plant, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Rohm & Haas, Redstone Division.

All propellant research on new ingredients coming out of ARPA synthesis contracts will be coordinated through the three services.

5. High temperature research: $1,900,000, eight contracts.

Present day high performance solid propellants have flame temperatures in the vicinity of 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Propellants now under development may be substantially hotter and accordingly subject the inert parts to extreme conditions. It is necessary to have a research program designed to solve this problem. The research program planned involves the mechanism of ablation, properties of refractories, insulation studies, and a study of the pyrolysis of organic polymers. These programs are meant to supply fundamental knowledge as to the resistance of inert components to high temperature. Contractors are:

Applied Physics Laboratory, Allegany Ballistics Laboratory, Union Carbide Corporation, Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Atomics International, AVCO Manufacturing, General Electric, National Bureau of Standards.

6. Non-destructive testing:

This program is now being reviewed and decisions will be announced shortly. Due to the fact that solid fuel engines are becoming successively larger every year, this has placed an ever increasing demand on the mechanical properties of the propellant. Failures such as cracking, separation from the liner and areas of porosity are likely to occur. These faults can increase the burning surface over that expected, leading to unpredictable and occasionally disastrous pressure increases. Additionally, certain faults may expose the wall surfaces of the engine to high temperatures prematurely, leading to failures at operating pressures. Accordingly, an advanced solid propellant program should include a substantial effort on technics for non-destructive testing and inspection. Failure criteria need to be developed and instrumental methods for the detection of faults require a great deal of refinement. This program is being reviewed for future funding.

7. Basic research: $873,000, ten contracts.

A variety of basic research programs involving many areas pertinent to the overall objective were set up through the basic scientific offices of the three services. These programs include a study of detonation, the study of burning rate of solid propellants, metastable systems, ductile ceramics, ceramic fiber-alloys, and various spectroscopic studies of combustion products. Contractors are:

Bureau of Mines (Pittsburgh), Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, University of California, Princeton University, Aerojet-General Corporation, Aerochemical Research Laboratory, University of Texas, Stanford Research Institute, Materials Research Corporation, Vanderbilt University.

Distilled Spirits Tax Rules Finalized by Treasury Dept.

Several minor changes in regulations covering the drawback of taxes paid on distilled spirits used in the manufacture of nonbeverage products, proposed in a tentative order issued last April, were made final last week by the Treasury Department.

The changes, in general, provide for allowance of drawback of tax on imported alcohol withdrawn from the bonded premises of a distilled spirits plant; revision of the definition of distilled spirits to conform to the provisions of section 5002 of the Internal Revenue code; determination of special tax on the basis of "use" rather than "withdrawals"; and the provision that taxes may be paid or "determined."

Monsanto Now Marketing Tetrapotassium Compound

Monsanto Chemical Company's inorganic chemicals division is marketing a new low-turbidity tetrapotassium pyrophosphate which makes it possible for manufacturers of general purpose liquid detergents to formulate clear, cloudless products for retail and industrial uses.

Monsanto says the high assay tetrapotassium pyrophosphate assures manufacturers of liquid detergents a minimum of potassium tripolyphosphate and other trace impurities which cause unsightly cloudiness in finished products.

Glue For People

—Continued from page 4

ers are now engaged in "tagging" the polyurethane with a radioactive isotope "tracer" in order to learn what happens as it disappears from the fracture site.

The plastic has been extensively evaluated by Capt. Joseph Salvatore at the department of experimental surgery, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, D. C. Capt. Salvatore, and Dr. Michael Mandarino, an orthopedic surgeon at Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, first applied the foam substance to bone-mending several years ago. When Capt. Salvatore entered active duty with the army, he was encouraged to bring the project with him and explore its potentialities for military medicine.

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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

With the ever-expanding market for synthetic fibers, fabrics and yarns there is new, wider demand for antistatic agents. This applies not only to finished products, such as plastic woven seat covers which require a durable type antistatic agent, but to application of nondurable antistatic agents to fibers and fabrics in process of manufacture. Also, softening agents with added antistatic properties are meeting with good acceptance in the textile industry. Antistatic agents are applied where necessary to conduct static electricity charges to an appropriate ground. There is an increasing number of organic antistatic agents on the market. Basically a good one must retain enough moisture to provide good electrical conduction by-way of molecularly held water.

According to a recent report made by the United States Tariff Commission on the production and sales of surface active agents in 1958, total production of cyclic surfactants was 835,903,000 pounds. Sales amounted to 764,314,000 pounds with a dollar value of $125,051,000 and a unit value of 16 cents per pound. Output of acyclic surfactants totaled 498,643,000 pounds in 1958, and sales were tallied at 435,654,000 pounds worth $109,841,000 at a unit value of 25 cents per pound.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Antistatic Agents

Areas of industry in which antistatic agents find application include the textile industry, which is the largest user of them, plastic resins, waxes and paper industries. In the textile industry antistatic agents lower surface resistivity of the material being treated, thereby eliminating the tendency to static accumulation.

A nondurable antistatic agent used specifically on textiles which develop static charges during processing is **"Zelec NK,"** produced by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Compatible in solvent systems, duPont describes **"Zelec NK"** as being a fatty alcohol phosphate, an opaque, viscous paste in form, light yellow in color, having a mild, fatty alcohol odor, a pH of 7 to 7.5 in a 10 percent dispersion, being anionic and being 100 percent active ingredients.

According to duPont, **"Zelec NK"** is soluble in ethyl acetate, amyl acetate, xylene, benzene, perchlorethylene, ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, and ethylene glycol. The product is said to be readily dispersible in water, giving hazy dispersions at all temperatures up to the boil.

DuPont also states that **"Zelec NK"** has no corrosive effect on aluminum, monel, zinc, nickel or stainless steel, in water dispersions up to 5 percent concentration. With regard to application methods **"Zelec NK"** may be applied by either padding or spraying.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Company has a durable antistatic finishing agent trade named **"Aston 108,"** which is designed for use on various fibers, yarn and fabrics. The product is designed, Onxy states, to modify the surface resistivity of synthetic fibers and thereby decrease tendencies to static accumulation.

A clear, pale yellow liquid, **"Aston 108"** has a pH of 9.8 to 10.5, has 20 percent activity, is stable in hard water, alkali, and acid. The antistatic qualities of **"Aston 108"** are durable to numbers of launderings or dry cleanings.

Onyx states that their product does not alter mechanical properties, nor the aesthetic and functional properties of synthetic fibers and fabrics. It does not increase the flammability either.

Bleaching & Oxidizing Agents

Bleaching, whether it be of paper or textiles, is defined as being an oxidation process for decreasing color. There are bleaching agents and assistants. Bleaching assistants are used as auxiliaries in the actual bleaching process. The more common ones include sodium silicate, sodium phosphate, caustic soda, magnesium sulfate and borax. The most widely used bleaching agents are sodium hypochlorite, hydrogen peroxide which is the most popular, sodium peroxide, calcium hypochlorite and sodium chlorite. In the textile industry bleaching agents are used to fulfill many functions, such as the reclaiming of colored cloth, increasing the clarity and whiteness of fabrics, or the bleaching of fabrics before dyeing and printing.

"Exol-K145" is an anionic bleaching assistant produced by Soluol Chemical Company, Inc. Slightly on the alkaline side, it is said to be effective for producing a clear and absorbent fabric in peroxide bleaching, and for making possible unusual economy as regards the concentrations of bleaching chemical required.

According to Soluol, **"Exol-K145"** may be applied in several ways: by kier, jig, continuous, and cold bleaching processes. Soluol states that **"Exol-K145"** is used in connection with peroxide bleaching in the kier. The company further explains that the amount recommended varies from 25 to 50 pounds per kier depending upon the type and weight of goods being processed.

Jig bleaching, Soluol says, is used in the treating of cotton or cotton and viscose fabrics. The amount of **"Exol-K145"** needed in this process ranges from 2 to 4 pounds in a 50-gallon jig bath depending upon the concentration of the peroxide and silicate of soda employed.

Apex Chemical Company, Inc., has on the market a product trade named **"Ka-O-Tolene 821."** The company briefly describes their product as being a rapid and powerful bleaching aid. Obvious qualities of **"Ka-O-Tolene 821,"** states Apex, include: wetting out, scouring, softening and whitening properties. The product is also said to soften seeds and motes. Apex further claims that this bleaching material, **"Ka-O-Tolene 821,"** can be used in the kier or in the open tub.

Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation produces **"Aktivin,"** a combination bleaching, cleaning and desizing agent for textiles to prepare them for dyeing, and as a dyeing assistant to produce lighter ground for certain shades and for the stripping of color from textiles. General specifications listed by Heyden include: an active chlorine content of 9.55 to 10.85 percent, available chlorine content of 19.1 to 21.7 percent, a pH of 8.5 in a one percent aqueous solution and 9.5 in a 10 percent aqueous solution, solubility in water, and incompatibility with acids, ammonia or ammonia compounds.

The terms active and available chlorine content refer to the use of free chlorine in water treatment. In water the chlorine molecule gives one molecule of hypochlorous acid, which yields nascent oxygen, the active agent for oxidation purposes. In a chlorine release compound such as **"Aktivin,"** continues Heyden, all of the chlorine is active and can be converted to hypochlorous. Heyden further states that although the chlorine atom is active, **"Aktivin"** and its solutions are stable in contrast to inorganic sources of active chlorine such as calcium and sodium hypochlorite.

According to Heyden, advantages of **"Aktivin"** in bleaching, cleaning, desizing and stripping of color in textiles are: (1) it produces almost no oxycellulose; (2) it acts as a chlorine reservoir, releasing chlorine over a period of time in the presence of materials which render other

—*Continued on page 55*

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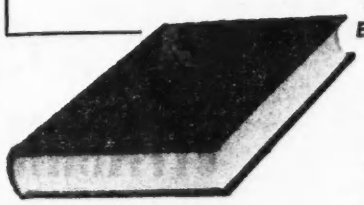

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

The sea of calm that's been the drug and fine chemicals market was disturbed just a bit last week by the announcement of price advances for piperazine adipate, citrate, dihydrochloride and phosphate. To be effective today (August 3), new schedules are 10 to 11 cents higher than those formerly quoted. Dissatisfaction with the poor profit return on these salts was the way one usually well-informed trade source explained the action, which, incidentally, did not take in either piperazine anhydrous or hexahydrate.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 1, 1958
60.49	60.49	60.49	62.80

For Current Prices see page **9**

Human and animal anthelmintics constitute the largest single market for piperazine—one that reportedly takes something like one million pounds of material annually. Acceptance in this area has been very good and quite speedy; however, a recently-marketed, highly-promoted antibiotic, serving similar end-uses, is said to have prevented the market from expanding at as fast a rate as could otherwise have been expected.

General Services Administration has hung up another "For Sale" sign. This one covers 4,070 ounces of hyoscine now held in the nation's stockpile.

Fearing a one-shot sale would place an undue burden on commercial markets, GSA plans to offer the material in lots not to exceed 1,070 ounces at intervals of not less than nine months. Under this system, sales of the chemical will be spread over a period of about three years. First offering is expected to be made sometime in January.

Discovery of a new antibiotic showing high antitumor activity in rats is reported by a leading US drug house. Thus far, however, its usefulness as a drug for treating tumors in humans is not known but the firm indicates that clinical studies toward this end are now in progress.

Known as psicofuranine, the new antibiotic is similar in structure to the Japanese-developed, biologically-inactive augustmycin C. It is said to be the first nucleoside able to destroy bacteria in living animals. Additionally, it has been found active against different hospital strains of micrococcus aureus, as well as against strains resistant to other antibiotics.

Aspirin—Reports from trade members indicate that last month's sales of bulk aspirin far exceeded normal July business. This may mean that the tableters are building inventories in anticipation of a big promotion push early this fall—but who knows, really.

Calcium Phytate—Derived from corn steep liquor, calcium phytate is used as a source of organic phosphorus in vitamins and various pharmaceutical preparations. Its market, sources report, is relatively small.

Current prices, for quantities of 50 pounds or more on an f.o.b. warehouse basis, range from 37c. a pound, Decatur, Ill., to 39c. a pound N.Y., to 40c. a pound, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Hyoscine—General Services Administration intends to unload 4,070 ounces of hyoscine, now held in the nation's stockpile. Notice of the sale, which is expected to get underway in about six months, was carried in the July 23 issue of the Federal Register.

In accordance with the laws covering the sale of government-owned material, hyoscine is being declared obsolete for the uses intended to be made of it in time of war, GSA said.

Current plans call for the material to be sold in lots not to exceed 1,070 ounces at intervals of not less than nine months, with the first offering to take place sometime in January. Under this system, sales of the chemical will be spread over a period of about three years. This is being done so as not to place an undue burden on commercial markets, according to GSA.

The government-owned hyoscine, held at three separate depots, is stored in 5-ounce bottles, packaged for the most part twenty-four to the case. GSA proposes to vary lot sizes to tailor some of its offerings to the buying capacity of prospective customers.

Prices for hyoscine hydrobromide are carried by OPD under the USP XV name for the chemical, scopolamine hydrobromide.

Menthol—Market conditions remain pretty much unchanged. According to recent reports, Brazilian menthol is still quoted at $6.25 to $6.40 a pound, despite the fact that buying interest is seasonally slow.

Relatively high prices are being maintained, apparently, because new crop Brazilian menthol won't start arriving here till late in February, and even at the present time dealers here have relatively limited stocks on hand. Furthermore, it's highly doubtful that Japan will be offering any sizable amount of material, which is about the only thing that could disturb spot prices. China, it's said, is out of the market, much of its crop having been damaged or destroyed by heavy rains.

Piperazine—Higher prices for the various piperazine salts go into effect today (August 3). Two suppliers announced the action late last week but others in the business had not notified the trade of any impending changes by OPD presstime.

New schedules are set up as follows:

Piperazine citrate. $1.15 per pound for 1,000 pounds or more; $1.17, 200 to 900 pounds; and $1.32, 100 pounds.

Dihydrochloride, $1.23, $1.25, and $1.40 per pound (same quantity breakdown as above).

Phosphate: $1.06, $1.08, and $1.23 per pound (same quantity breakdown).

Piperazine adipate, not listed in OPD's Prices Current, becomes $1.27, $1.29, and $1.44 a pound. As with the other new schedules listed above, these prices represent advances of about 10c. a pound.

No reasons for the price action were readily apparent, but, according to one reliable source, former low schedules did not permit a reasonable profit. This same source also mentioned that he expected anhydrous piperazine prices to be upped correspondingly before two much time elapses.

Since January 1, when a substantial price reduction was made, anhydrous

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Output: May

Following statistics for selected fine chemicals and drugs were compiled by the Tariff Commission. Figures relate to the production of bulk material only.

		May	April
Acetylsalicylic acid	lbs.	1,610,156	1,796,536
Ascorbic acid and salts	lbs.	334,656	377,617
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	*	23,398,633
Niacin and amide	lbs.	300,702	363,984
Penicillin salts	million-units	19,299,297	29,103,413
Pyridoxine	lbs.	5,832	*
Streptomycin	gms.	*	12,545,137
Sulfa drugs	lbs.	426,577	462,331
Tetracycline	gms.	14,627,020	11,551,780
Thiamine and derivatives	lbs.	22,236	13,306

* Data not reported.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

(dry) piperazine has been quoted at $1.60 per pound, drums, truckloads and at $1.65 in lesser quantities, minimum freight allowed to destination in continental US.

The hexahydrate prices, also dropped the first of the year, were also unaffected by the recent action and remain unchanged at 77c. per pound for 1,000 pounds or more and at 79c. per pound for lesser quantities.

Piperazine salts find greatest usage in human and animal anthelmintics, a market which reportedly takes something like 1 million pounds per year. The chemicals have met with good acceptance but competition with a recently developed, highly promoted antibiotic, serving similar end-uses, has reportedly prevented the market from expanding at as fast a rate as could otherwise have been expected.

Large bulk producers sell piperazine in either its anhydrous or hexahydrate forms for later conversion into one of the salts. Some producers, of course, also sell the salts.

Psicofuranine—Scientists at a leading drug house have isolated a new antibiotic showing high antitumor activity in rats. Its usefulness as a drug for controlling tumors in humans, however, has not been determined but the firm says that clinical studies are now in progress.

The new antibiotic is psicofuranine (6-amino-9-D-psicofuranosylpurine). Different chemically from any other antibiotic now in use—a Japanese discovery, augustmycin C has the same structure but is biologically inactive—it is described as a nucleoside, meaning that it is similar to the compounds that form the basic elements of a living cell.

Over the past several years, researchers have been devoting much time and effort to the search for unusual nucleosides that might be used to disrupt the metabolism of cells and thus possibly prevent tumor growth. Psicofuranine looks like the first major breakthrough.

In addition to its antitumor activity, the new antibiotic is said to be the first nucleoside to destroy bacteria in living animals. It is reportedly able to control Escherichia coli infections and has been found active against several different hospital strains of micrococcus aureus, as well as against strains resistant to other antibiotics.

Botanicals

Despite the old adage, you can take the country out of the boy—or so it would appear. Dealers here, remarking that this year's collection of domestic botanicals is likely to be one of the smallest of record, point out that one of the reasons-why is the absence of a sufficient number of gatherers. Eac year, apparently, more and more pe ple leave the country for higher-pa employment in the city, never more answer the call of the wild.

In addition, the recent siege of rair weather has deterred the gathering ar drying of crops, sources say. As yet, th fact of below normal yields has n been reflected in price schedules, bu undoubtedly it will be by mid-winte In the interim, however, adequate i ventories will probably prevent ar sharp rise in quotations.

Agar—The government recently di posed of its surplus agar but apparent the additional material has had no di turbing effect on the market. Prices r portedly remain firm at $2.10 a pou for USP Kobe No. 1 strip, and at $2. for the powdered material.

Cascara Segrada—New crop casca is reported to be much smaller than anti ipated, due mainly to the unfavorab weather that impeded collections and i terfered with the drying and stripping the bark. As a result, the price is up 2 to 32c. a pound.

Colocynth Pulp—Colocynth pulp was r cently advanced from a range of 50c. t 55c., to 75c. a pound. Moderate interest reported; limited supplies are available.

Hawthorne Berries — New crop ha thorne berries are expected to arrive he within the next few weeks. It's doubtf that this additional material will have ar effect on prices, which at the present tin range from 18c. to 20c. a pound, becau demand is fairly good, inventories low.

Larkspur Seed — With only limit stocks on hand and anticipations that th new crop will be short, dealers here a vanced prices a fortnight ago. New lis ing is 55c. a pound, up 20c. from that fo merly quoted.

Senega Root—Recently advanced, th quote on senega root is $2.25 to $2.50 pound, depending upon the quanti ordered.

According to trade reports, inventori are down and little material is being o ered from Canada, source of about 95 pe cent of the senega sold here.

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Cruising sluggishly along the bottom of the western Pacific is a large fish called *Stereolepis ishinagi*, Hilgendorf. Its liver, rich in vitamin A, attained modest eminence 24 years ago in a paper by a Japanese investigator. He suspected the presence therein of at least two forms of the vitamin, one of them possibly an ester.

Our oriental scholar isolated one of these forms. *Banzai!* It was vitamin A palmitate.

The scene next shifts stateside, where one of our own chaps in 1938 was hopefully putting medicinal Norwegian cod liver oil over the same analytical jumps. Discovery, and confirmation: vitamin A palmitate lurked in this oil, too!

Few hats were tossed into the air over this find. It was merely one of many stepping stones to the introduction some 10 years later of the first commercial vitamin A made by man instead of fish. It turned out to be more efficient not to bother *Stereolepis* and his relatives.

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The Japanese academic labor seems to have been quite useful.

Those who would like information other than historical on *Myvax Vitamin A Palmitate* or *Acetate*, or on *Myvax Dry Vitamin A Palmitate*, should write to ***Distillation Products Industries,*** Rochester 3, N. Y. Sales offices: New York and Chicago • W. M. Gillies, Inc., West Coast • Charles Albert Smith Limited, Montreal and Toronto.

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ARMOUR PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY
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Agricultural Chemicals Bill Is on the President's Desk

The pesticide industry bill broadening the insecticide law to cover certain of the newer agricultural chemicals in widespread use now rests on the President's desk awaiting his signature.

The house compieted action on the bill (HR 6436) last week when it agreed to a technical correction made to the bill by the senate and cleared it for transmission to the White House. The senate had approved the bill a week earlier, and immediately after the agricultural committee reported without hearings.

The bill amends the insecticide law to include nematocides, plant regulators, desiccants and defoliants within the definition of economic poisons.

Farm Products

—Continued from page 7

modity Credit Corporation would be required to turn over such of its stocks ARIA might desire for research, pilot plant operation, trial commercialization, export of manufactured products, or new or byproduct uses.

Sen. Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska, one of the chief sponsors of the research program pointed out to the senate that whereas about 3 percent of gross sales of industry are invested each year in research, only about 1 percent of the gross sales of agricultural products are so used.

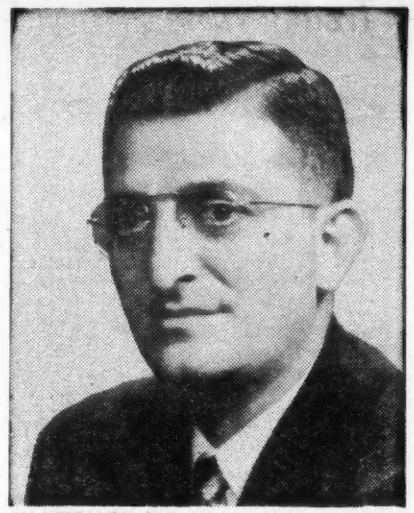
"Our surpluses are primarily starches," Sen. Curtis stated. "From starch we make alcohol, and from alcohol we can make rubber, plastics—a thousand and one things that are now being made from other materials.

"It has long been my hope that we could use alcohol produced from grain as a part of our motor fuel. Farmers buy a great deal of gasoline and tractor fuel. Certainly they should be allowed to produce their own fuel.

"However, we face a very definite obstacle in regard to this. It is an economic fact that gasoline can be produced cheaper than alcohol. Consequently, no one selling gasoline is going to turn to a blended alcohol. In peacetime, under our free American system, we cannot compel that to be done by law.

"However, I am thoroughly convinced that a broad program of research will lower the cost of producing alcohol from farm products. At the present time, when we make alcohol out of farm products, we have a protein residue that is a very valuable food for animals. However, with improved methods brought about by research and trial commercialization, it is believed that the alcchol can be extracted, and the protein residue will be a fine human food.

"Its value then will be many times greater than its value for livestock food. The alcohol will then become more or less a byproduct, and can be sold at a price that will enable it to compete with gasoline for a part of the motor-fuel market. So, while a portion of the motor fuel market is not the farmer's at this time, it is not an impossibility that one day it will be."



IN RESEARCH JOB: Michael Maise, appointed director of research and development for Ives-Cameron Company, pharmaceutical manufacturing division of American Home Products Company.

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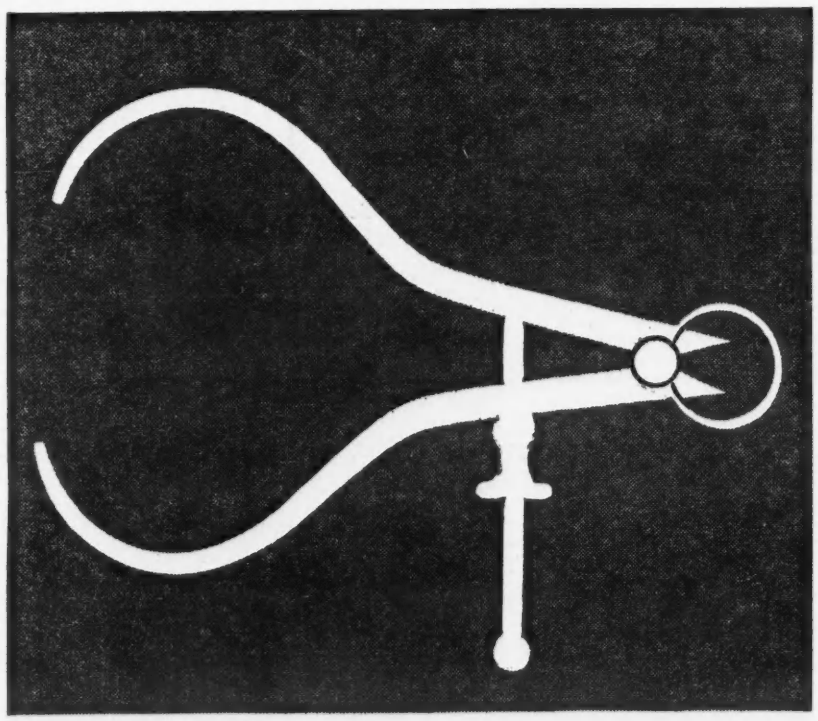

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GELATIN

Trade Name Chemicals

—Continued from page 49

chlorine-release agents, such as free chlorine and hypochlorites, ineffective.

Synthetic Waxes

The largest markets for synthetic waxes are paper and packaging which take the biggest volume of synthetic waxes, candles, polishes, carbon paper and inked ribbons, chlorinated paraffins, and explosives. Surveys show that due to the rapidly growing demand for synthetic waxes, demand will outstrip total petroleum wax supply by 1965, unless refiners apply new processes to yield more petrowax. New competitive products such as aluminum foils, plastic films, specialty papers and disposable glass are vieing with the wax-treated papers for top place in the packaging market. It is estimated that by the year 1965 demand for petroleum waxes in this field will increase about 80 percent. The problem lies in the fact that petroleum wax supply will be up only 25 percent if refining methods are not revised.

Warwick Wax Division of Western Petrochemical Corporation has on the market **"Polymekon,"** which is derived from high melting point micro-crystalline petroleum waxes. Warwick has developed a chemical process transforming the original wax to **"Polymekon,"** resulting in **"Polymekon's"** unique performance characteristics of being a resin and a wax all in one.

One of the most desirable factors about **"Polymekon,"** states Warwick, is that a little bit goes a long way. Only a very small amount, varying slightly according to application, is needed in most materials. General specifications of Warwick's **"Polymekon"** include: a softening point of 195° to 200°F., a melting point (drop method) of 200° to 260°F., and penetration (100/77/5) of three. A further property of **"Polymekon"** is the fact that it thickens progressively on heating, and loses, after prolonged heating, its solubility in aliphatic and aromatic solvents.

There is a wide field of applications open to **"Polymekon."** According to Warwick, in varnish type printing inks, the addition of 1 to 1½ **"Polymekon"** per solid content produces scratch resistant prints and makes it possible to make as many over-prints as desired, without applying varnish after each color.

Furthermore, Warwick states that **"Polymekon"** has been proved useful in buffing compounds. **"Polymekon"** is described as having strong cutting properties which means it increases the grip of an abrasive on the surface to be polished.

A third application is in plastics. Warwick claims that **"Polymekon"** is a mold release and lubricant for the extrusion of plastics.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company offers **"Kel-F"** waxes, low molecular weight polymers of chlorotrifluoroethylene, which constitute a homologous series of compounds composed of chlorotrifluoroethylene repeating units and terminal chlorine atoms.

As halofluorocarbons are free of hydrogen, 3M claims that the **"Kel-F"** waxes are transparent in the 2 to 4 micron infrared region, where most organic liquids are strongly absorbing. Due to this lack of hydrogen, 3M states that their product may be used where infrared transmission is required and also in uses demanding non-reactivity with oxidants such as fuming nitric acid, oxygen, ozone, and peroxides.

Among other properties, 3M says that **"Kel-F"** waxes are available in three viscosity grades. With regard to surface tension, the values of **"Kel-F"** waxes are said to be low in comparison with those of many non-polar organic liquids. And concerning physiological characteristics, **"Kel-F"** waxes are described as being non-toxic and physiologically inert. The **"Kel-F"** waxes are described as having relatively high vapor pressures due to their low heats of vaporization and weak intermolecular forces.

As for acidity, chemical stability, and solubility, 3M claims that **"Kel-F"** waxes are free from acidity, as demonstrated by the absence of acidic odor in all products and by the lack of corrosion or discoloration after months of storage. 3M states that these waxes are extremely stable toward the attack of strong acids, alkalies, and oxidants. Nor has reaction been observed with permanganate, chromic acid, fuming nitric acid or hydrogen peroxide.

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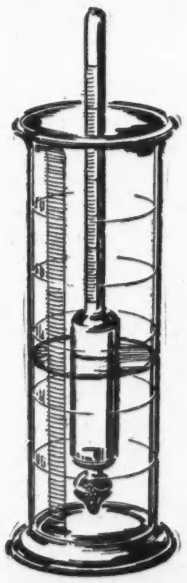

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Sparked by 9 advances and 8 declines, the essential oils, aromatic chemicals and seeds and spices markets enjoyed their busiest week thus far this year, local dealers agreed. Most conspicuous were advances in the aromatic chemicals which are derived from citronella. For example: citronellal rose 15 cents per pound; geraniol, 10 cents per pound, and hydroxycitronellal, 20 cents per pound.

Amyl salicylate advanced 5 cents per pound, Java-type citronella advanced 2½ cents per pound, sandalwood advanced 25 cents per pound, Madagascar vanilla beans, Mexican cuts and Mexican wholes, all advanced 25 cents per pound.

Reductions included benzyl isoeugenol 25 cents per pound; citral, 15 cents per pound; Algerian geranium, 50 cents per pound; Messina lemon, 75 cents per pound; peppermint natural, 25 cents per pound; spearmint, 25 cents per pound; Bourbon vetiver, $1.75 per pound, and Haitian vetiver, $1.50 per pound.

From the Foreign Agriculture Circular published by the United States Department of Agriculture, comes the word that world production of sesame seed in 1958 was up 25 percent from the reduced output of 1957. The Washington report, dated July 16, 1959, did say, however, that even this substantial increase since 1957 did not bring the production of sesame seed up to its 1950-54 level. The 1958 production was 10 percent below the average outturn in 1950-54.

Most of the increase, the report explained, was attributed to a recovery in India's output and a partial recovery in Communist China. The larger outturn, may be laid to higher yields since actual acreage changes were minor.

Figures show that Asia grows more than two-thirds of the world's sesame seed each with India ranking as the leading producer. India's last year's production was 40 percent above the reduced output of 1957 which may be attributed to slightly increased acreage and sharply increased yields.

Communist China produced an estimated 50 percent more sesame seed in 1958 than 1957 but the acreage remained relatively unchanged. Yields, however, were up considerably from 1957.

Following a poor year, Burma's 1958 crop was slightly better than average and Thailand's 1958 crop was up one-fourth from 1957.

Essential Oils

Citronella—Material from Ceylon continues at prices ranging from 65c. to $1.05 per pound, approximately the previous quotation. Material from Formosa, listed as Java-type, however, advanced slightly in price. From the previous quotation of 72½c. per pound, it rose to 75c. per pound. The high of the range for Java-type rose from $1.10 to $1.30 per pound.

In spite of this advance, most dealers here agree that the price curve is leveling off. Speculation is that the future will see a drop, perhaps a drastic one, in citronella prices. The reason: Red China, who has been virtually out of the citronella market for some months, is reported to be planning to re-enter. If and when this happens, Formosa and Ceylon shippers will probably be forced to lower their prices to meet the China mainland's competition. Of course, dealers in the United States will be prohibited from buying from Red China, but American dealers will be able to take advantage of the easier market situation once the Red Chinese start shipping material to buyers in other parts of the world.

Geranium—There are still a few dealers selling Algerian material for as little as $20 per pound although the bulk of the quotations are higher. The low of the range for Bourbon geranium remained at its previous quotation, $20.50 per pound, while the high of the range climbed from $23 per pound to $25 per pound. These outside rises might be taken as indications that the inside price, too, is in for more advances in the near future. As this publication pointed out last week, a number of the New York dealers have gotten out of the geranium business because of the inflationary status of the material. When they will resume their trading is anyobdy's guess.

Lemon—Diminishing demand is blamed for weakening in the Messina lemon market. From the previous quotation, $4.50 per pound, the price has fallen to $3.75 per pound.

Peppermint—In contrast to the gradual weakening that has characterized this market for many months, there was a drastic decline last week. The low of the range fell from $3.70 per pound to $3.45 per pound. This reduction, however, was not widespread among the essential oil dealers here. Most of them were still quoting $3.65 to $4.65 per pound Speculation is that, before long, the price will fall below the $3 level when the new crop is harvested.

Sandalwood—A strengthening market for some months, sandalwood last week advanced in price 25c. per pound bringing the range up to $13.50 to $16 per pound. One of the area dealers reported that his representative at Mysore had requested that all orders be held until after the auctions were completed. Only then, the dealer said, can an accurate spot price be affixed.

Spearmint—At least one dealer lowered his spearmint price to $4.85 per pound, which represents a 25c. per pound drop from the quotation this publication listed in its previous issue. Other essential oil dealers, however, have not followed suit; the bulk of them are still quoting a range of $5.10 to $6 per pound.

Vetiver — Several price adjustments have expanded the range for both the Bourbon and the Haitian types of vetiver. According to last week's survey Bourbon may be bought for prices ranging between $12.75 and $16 per pound as compared with the previous range, $14.50 to $15.50 per pound. Haitian is available at prices ranging from $12.50 to $15.50 per pound as compared with the previous range, $14 to $14.50 per pound.

But, in spite of the wide range, the average price seems to hover about the $14 level for both the Bourbon and the Haitian material. Still it is a mystery exactly why the sudden rise, according to dealers here. Company representatives at source report no real shortage and no apparent reasons for upping the prices. Also, they report that the political maelstrom in Haiti's neighbor, the Dominican Republic, has had little effect on the inflation.

Haiti, by the way, is considered the barometer in vetiver pricing with Bourbon producers usually following suit.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Salicylate — Various New York dealers report that the market for this item is strengthening, so this publication has altered its range. The current 85c.—$1.08 per pound level represents a 5c. per pound advance since the previous quotation.

Benzophenone—The market is reported to be weakening, but the actual spot price changes serve to alter only the high of the range. Currently, it is $1.40 to $1.65

Price Trends

Advanced

Amyl Salicylate, 5c. per lb.
Citronella, Java-type, 2½c. per lb.
Citronellal, 15c. per lb.
Geraniol, 10c. per lb.
Hydroxycitronellal, 20c. per lb.
Sandalwood, 25c. per lb.
Vanilla Beans, Madagascar, 25c. per lb.
Mexican cuts, 25c. per lb.
wholes, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Benzyl Isoeugenol, 25c. per lb.
Citral, 15c. per lb.
Geranium, Algerian, 50c. per lb.
Lemon, Messina, 75c. per lb.
Peppermint, natural, 25c. per lb.
Spearmint, 25c. per lb.
Vetiver, Bourbon, $1.75 per lb.
Haitian, $1.50 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 1, 1958
147.01	147.51	145.43	145.89

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

as compared to the $1.40 to $1.70 of two weeks ago.

Benzyl Isoeugenol—From the previous high of $9.50 per pound, the price declined last week to $9.25 per pound.

Citral—A lone price reduction last week brought the listing down from $3.15 per pound to an even $3 per pound. Most dealers, however, continued to quote in the neighborhood of $3.25 per pound.

Citronellal—Advances last month in both the Ceylon and Java types of citronella are just now showing up in the aromatic chemicals derived from citronella. As closely as this publication could determine, the range for citronellal advanced from the previous level, $1.45—$2.10 to $1.60—$2.10.

Citronellol — Although one would expect the same market conditions to prevail in this chemical as in citronellal, the advance was not nearly so pronounced last week. In fact, the only advance was in the high of the range which rose from $3.45 to $3.70 per pound. The low of the range remained at $2.30 per pound. Speculation is, however, that the $2.30 quotations will not last for long.

Geraniol—Indications are that the extra grade rose 10c. per pound last week. The range advanced from $1.90 — $2.55 per pound to $2-$3.65 per pound. The standard grade remained at its previous quotation, $1.75—$2.50 per pound and the soap grade range rose from $1.15—$1.75 per pound to $1.15—$1.95 per pound.

Geranyl Acetate—Random reports indicated that geranyl acetate is strengthening, but as yet no change in the low of the range has been noted. It remained at $1.90 per pound while the high of the range advanced from $2.35 to $2.70 per pound.

Hydroxycitronellal — A price rise was almost unanimous among aromatic chemicals dealers interviewed last. From the previous quotation, $4—$4.80 per pound, hydroxycitronellal advanced to $4.20—$5.10 per pound.

Isoeugenol—The general feeling is that this aromatic is weakening, but no specific price decline was noted last week. The price continues at the $3.50 per pound level.

Rhodinol — The low of the range remained at $42 per pound with some dealers quoting prices as high as $51 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Black Pepper—Singapore shippers are still asking more for their material than importers here are willing to pay. Thus, spot supplies are dwindling while the season of heaviest demand approaches; and as the song goes, something's gotta give.

Red Pepper—Reports indicate that material from Japan rose on spot last week and that stocks are light.

Pimento—Not only did the Jamaican government announce that it had reduced the floor price 5c. per pound, but it guaranteed it would put it back up come November 1st. On spot, however, this reduction had little affect since prices here are already well below the official floor price. Odd lots of Mexican pimento are available, it was said.

Sesame Seed—In spite of the world's increased production of sesame seed in 1958 over 1957, the future of this seed, well known to all fairy tale lovers, is frightful. The Foreign Agriculture Circular, from which we quoted earlier in this column, reports that India has advanced several schemes for increasing oilseed output and utilization, but that most of its agricultural development plans involve peanuts and cottonseed—not sesame seed.

The report further states that many Indian farmers are averse to increasing sesame acreage because of sesame's susceptibility to inclement weather, a tendancy for the varieties produced to shatter and the lower per-unit returns compared with other oilseeds, notably peanuts.

Communist China no longer includes sesame seed in state production plans and there are no apparent efforts of any significance to encourage sesame there. No intensive drives to increase sesame seed production in other Asian countries have been reported. Thus, unless new higher-yielding, non-shattering varieties are successfully introduced, which at present seems unlikely, production may trend downward in the next few years.

Vanilla Beans — Market conditions remain about the same they were throughout July, but a slight price rise manifested itself last week. A survey of the New York dealers revealed that the low for both the Madagascar and the Mexican wholes is $14.25 per pound. The previous quotation was an even $14 per pound. Accordingly, Mexican cuts rose 25c. per pound, pushing them up to $13.75 per pound.

Int'l Flavors Consolidates Domestic Units at Elizabeth

International Flavors & Fragrances Inc. has consolidated the domestic headquarters for "ALVA" and "P&S" flavors at its Elizabeth, N.J. location. Flavor manufacturing operations will continue at Teterboro and Union Beach, N.J., as well as at Elizabeth.

International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc., was formed six months ago through the merger of van Ameringen-Haebler of New York and Polak & Schwarz of the Netherlands.

Plax Sales Mgr. Named

Plax Corporation, Hartford, Conn., has named L. E. Gaines, jr., sales manager of its Cincinnati, Ohio, district sales office. At the same time the firm named David L. Anderson to succeed Mr. Gaines as assistant district sales manager in the Chicago office.

Honey, as Cough Syrup

—Continued from page 3

mint, can be made with honey as the sole flavoring agent. It is stable, exceptionally palatable, and free of the astringent after-taste characterized by most preparations containing iron.

Sulfa drugs, such as sulfadiazine, sulfamerazine, and sulfamethazine, are usually marketed in the form of liquid suspensions. Experimental preparations of these drugs in suspensions composed mostly of honey were preferred by tsate panels over other commercially available preparations. They were also completely stable, slow to settle, and easily resuspended.

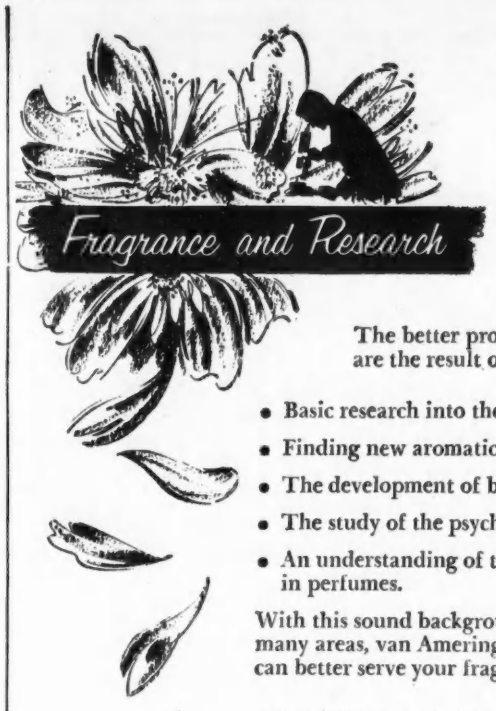
Cough preparations containing antihistaminic agents and codeine, and also a terpin hydrate elixir that is a widely used cough remedy, were made in palatable and stable forms using honey as the vehicle.

Anchor Serum

—Continued from page 3

Industries, Inc., manufacturers of electrical equipment, and Central Public Utility Corporation, operator of transportation services in the US and public utilities overseas, are presently in the process of consolidating operations.

Involved in the consolidation will be the formation of a new corporation, Consolidated Electronics Industries Corporation (new) which will merge its subsidiary, Philips Electronics & Pharmaceutical Industries., with Anchor Serum.



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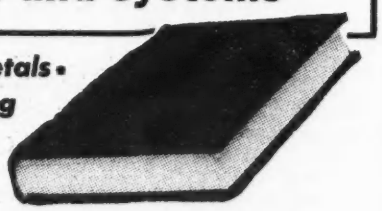

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Coatings Materials

The Calcutta shellac market experienced a spurt of strength last week, sellers there posting fractionally higher quotations. Local listings, however, failed to reflect the change. Noting how infrequently source prices have ever risen above floor levels, one dealer here said that he thought the condition would prove temporary and that the strength would abate before there built up any pressure to reflect the advances here.

The DOP market, a center of booming activity a few weeks ago, has settled to its normal Summer pace, according to reports from the trade. The reason is not hard to find, as paint production, which consumes a major portion of DOP output, reaches its lowest point at this time of the year and doesn't resume in earnest until mid-September. Moreover, inventory buying, which was spurred a while back by PA's fugitive advance and fears that the raw material would become critically tight because of the steel strike, has just about come to an end, consumers having only minimal facilities for stocking up on plasticizers.

There was good news for aluminum pigment users last week in the steel union's announcement that it would not strike aluminum plants until thirty days have elapsed after a steel settlement. The other unions involved were expected to fall in line with this arrangement, which means that a strike may be averted altogether. For both sides will doubtless show some willingness to settle on the basis of whatever terms are agreed to in the steel dispute.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Pigments—A strike in the aluminum industry, if there is to be one, will not take place earlier than thirty days after the steel strike is settled. The steel workers union, which represents over half of the aluminum industry's labor force, holds a contract expiring August 1. Their announcement last Wednesday that they would work well past the deadline was expected to be echoed by the lesser unions. On its part, the industry guaranteed that any settlement would be made retroactive to the contract termination date.

This piece of good news means that there is not to be a shortage of aluminum pigments, due to a strike or a price advance, due to a strike settlement, at least not for a while. The arrangement, trade sources point out, may very well avert a strike alltogether, as both sides will doubtless show some willingness to negotiate on the basis of whatever settlement is achieved in steel.

The current market for aluminum pigments is a seasonally quiet one, livened to some extent by inventory buying. But the strike postponement will probably result in consumers' trimming their purchases to actual needs. Supply is judged adequate to meet any contingency.

Carbon Black—The following figures in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipment, stocks and exports of carbon black for June, 1959, with figures for May, 1959, and June, 1958, reported for comparison:

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Production			
June, 1959	130,010	26,346	156,356
May, 1959	138,309	27,752	166,061
June, 1958	94,540	26,105	120,645
Shipments			
June, 1959	137,757	25,574	163,331
May, 1959	117,323	26,386	143,709
June, 1958	103,784	23,106	126,890
Stocks			
June, 1959	163,170	89,140	252,310
May, 1959	170,917	88,368	259,285
June, 1958	245,315	93,141	338,456
Exports			
June, 1959	*	*	*
May, 1959	27,123	14,709	41,202
June, 1958	22,418	13,369	35,787

* Not available.

Lacquer Materials

The DOP market, booming just a while ago, has settlement down to what looks like a normal pace, trade sources report. The reason isn't hard to find. For paint productions, which consumes a major portion of DOP output, reaches its lowest point at this time of the year and doesn't resume in earnest until mid-September.

Moreover, the inventory buying reflecting consumers' fears that PA would tighten up critically or advance in price has just about come to an end, since consumers have only minimal facilities for stocking DOP. A three-week supply is about all the average consumer can stock, according to one informed trade source.

A look at the TCP market last week turned up nothing new. Apparently the material is still gradually giving ground to its competitors, namely the phthalate group, in a trend that last year's price reductions have failed to reverse.

Dioctyl adipate, the trade reports, has encountered very good demand through most of the year, and is only now being quarried by the summer doldrums.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 1, 1958
103.03	103.04	103.04	101.45

For Current Prices see page 9

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for May and list April's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

	*April	†May
Production		
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	18,355,995	18,902,397
Laminating resins	11,159,336	11,264,317
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by resin	2,631,590	2,403,873
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight modified	3,364,146	3,170,084
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight modified	7,214,882	6,818,607
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	92,122,461	98,883,985
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	26,176,807	25,608,779
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other material except styrene	6,697,399	6,924,008
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	660,382	612,336
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene	639,358	657,256
Rosin modification for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	1,023,694	910,782
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	1,310,896	908,609
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,110,698	2,344,411
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	3,383,915	3,273,553
All other modifications	4,583,300	5,069,573
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins	21,133,287	21,281,046
Miscellaneous synthetic plasties and resin:		
Materials, including silicone resins	21,323,984	20,228,550

* Revised.
† Partly estimated.

Fillers and Inerts

Bentonite — Imported material was advanced last March in line with higher costs at the source. High gel, in five ton lots, lists at $95.20 per ton and low gel at $93.40. Current demand, seasonally fair, has met adequate stocks in dealers' warehouses.

The domestic grade has been long unchanged at $14 per ton, mines basis. Oil well drilling, one of its major outlets, is in the market at present with moderate requirements. According to one dealer here, domestic output and consumption of bentonite has expanded gradually these past few years, and should continue to do so gradually. The market picture has shown good balance so far this year.

Natural Resins

Gum — Consuming needs were on the spotty side, reflecting the reduced pace of summer output in the coatings trade. Congo copals, adequately stocked, were offered a 25c. to 26c. per pound for No. 1, 22c. to 24c. for No. 2, and 16½c. to 19c. for No. 3.

Shellac—The Calcutta market experienced a spurt of strength last week, and sellers at that source posted fractional advances. This was something of a novelty,

Coatings Materials

as sellers have seldom found themselves in a position to quote above official floor levels.

But listings here held unchanged. According to one dealer, the outlook was for steadiness, unless Calcutta's strength showed no abatement in the weeks ahead. His opinion was that this was a temporary condition.

Sales last week, though restricted to prompt needs, were at a respectable level, considering that this is the slowest part of the year for coatings manufacture. Orange grades were moved from plentiful stocks at 36c. to 39c. per pound for Lemon No. 1, 35c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 32c. to 34c. for superfine. Bleached shellac, also in ample supply, sold at 46c. for bonedry and 56c. for fully refined in bags, 1,500-lb. lots, the usual differentials prevailing for kegs and barrels.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Price of Argentine held steady at the ¾c. reduction posted a week ago. The 18¾c. per pound price tag, though a rather low one compared to the 20c. and higher ones that have prevailed this year, drew scant interest, many consuming mills having closed for vacation and others preparing to close or, in any case, cutting activity to a Summer pace.

The New Zealand casein market is reported strong due to scarcity of offerings at the source, and this has been reflected locally by slightly higher price listings. Australian is also none too abundant at the source, but oldcrop stocks available here are at a fair level, dealers report.

Poland, a country which only recently made its debut in this market, is still the supplier to watch, dealers say. It has been the only country this year to quote competitively with Argentina and offer adequate lots of material. The recent downtrend of prices, which was not accompanied by any increase of Argentine stocks, was most probably the result of Poland's good competitive position. Other European supliers, such as France and Denmark, have not been factors in the market this year, owing to drought conditions.

Naval Stores

Rosin—General firmness was maintained through the week ended July 24 with prices advanced for WG in drums. All grades of molten rosin met active demand, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. Most sales continued to involve mixed grades, regardless of how designated. At 5,370 drum equivalents, the week's sales were distributed among drums, 12.4 percent; tankcars, 19.3 percent, export drums, 68.3 percent, and no bags. The previous total was 10,032 drums.

Turpentine—Tankcar market was about steady on spotty trading with values subsiding moderately toward the close. Sales totaled 50,000 gallons, none at export.

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. July 24	Mon. July 27	Tues. July 28	Wed. July 29	Thurs. July 30
Drums—					
K	$8.49	...	...	...	...
M	8.49	...	...	...	...
N	...	...	...	...	$9.00
WG	9.20	...	...	$8.93§	8.76
WW	...	...	$8.90§	8.93§	8.91
Bags—					
M	...	...	...	...	8.83
N	...	...	...	...	8.81§
WW	...	...	...	...	9.35

Tankcars (for week ended July 30).
M or better, $8.45; WG and below, $8.45; N and below, $8.45; WW, $8.65.

Sales, USDA

1,308*	615*‡	1,391*	4,652*	2,780*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $10.40; WG, $9.85; K-N, $9.75.

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.536§	.54	...	.548	...
Sales	18,000¶	6,000¶	...	14,000¶	...

* Drums equivalent, ¶ Gallons, § Average price.
‡ Sales confined to tankcar.

Pacific Coast Chemicals Named Agent by Huber

Pacific Coast Chemicals Company has been named by J. M. Huber Corporation, New York, as exclusive distributor for its koalin clay extenders and "Zeolex" synthetic silicate pigments to the paint, varnish, printing ink, plastics and specialty processing industries in northern California.

The company, founded in 1949, is headed by Harold M. Brez and Arthur E. Wolff, and was formerly known as Hart Chemicals, Inc. Main offices are in Berkeley, Calif.

Warehouse stocks will be maintained for less-than-carload customers. The Huber raw materials will complement other supplies Pacific Coast Chemicals Company now carries to service these industries.

Gen'l Mills Appoints Daystrom Man a V.P.

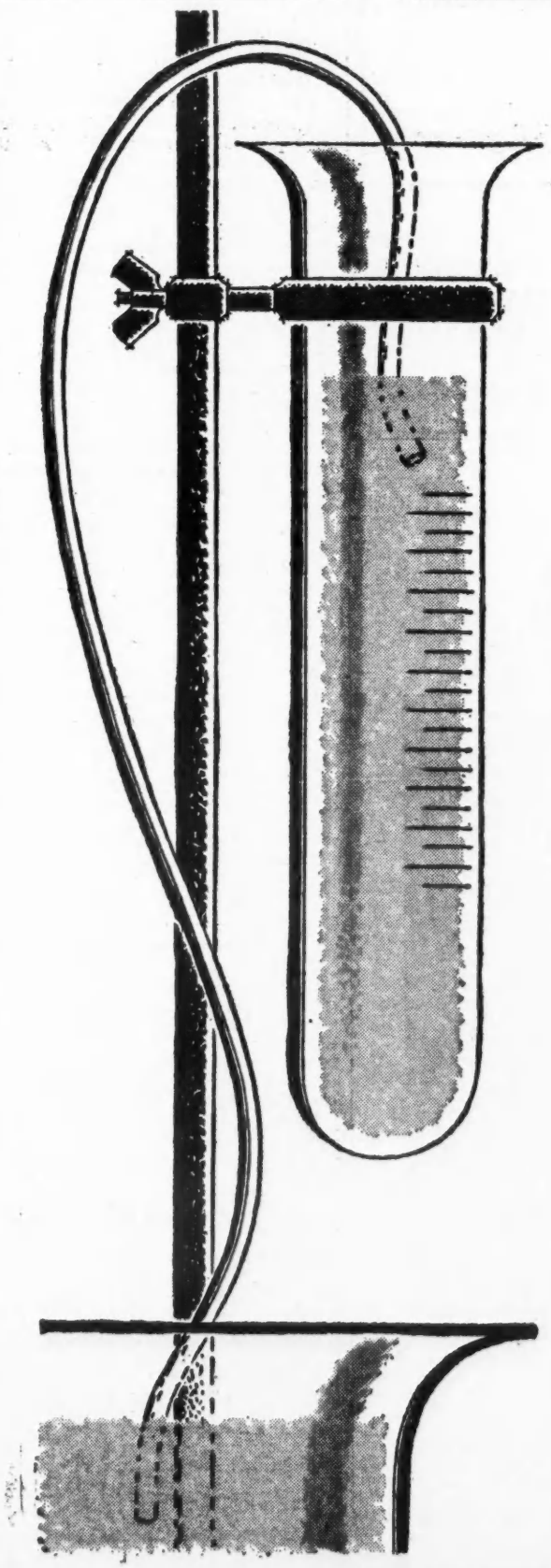
Richard A. Wilson, formerly vice-president of Daystrom, Inc., Murray Hill, N.J., has been named vice-president of General Mills, Inc., and general manager of the company's mechanical division.

During two years with Daystrom, Mr. Wilson served as corporate vice-president. In addition, he served as president of several firms' divisions.

Current Market Quotations

—*Continued from page 31*

Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St Louis	lb.	.11	—
Prime western, slabs, New York	lb.	.11½	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.27	—
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14½	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¾	—
Zinc oxide, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18¼	—
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.18¾	—
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.43	.46
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.48	.49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.36¼	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls, c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.53	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03½	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04½	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works	lb.	14.00	15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.65
Opacifier grade, 65-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.69	.80
Zirconium oxychioride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35¼	—



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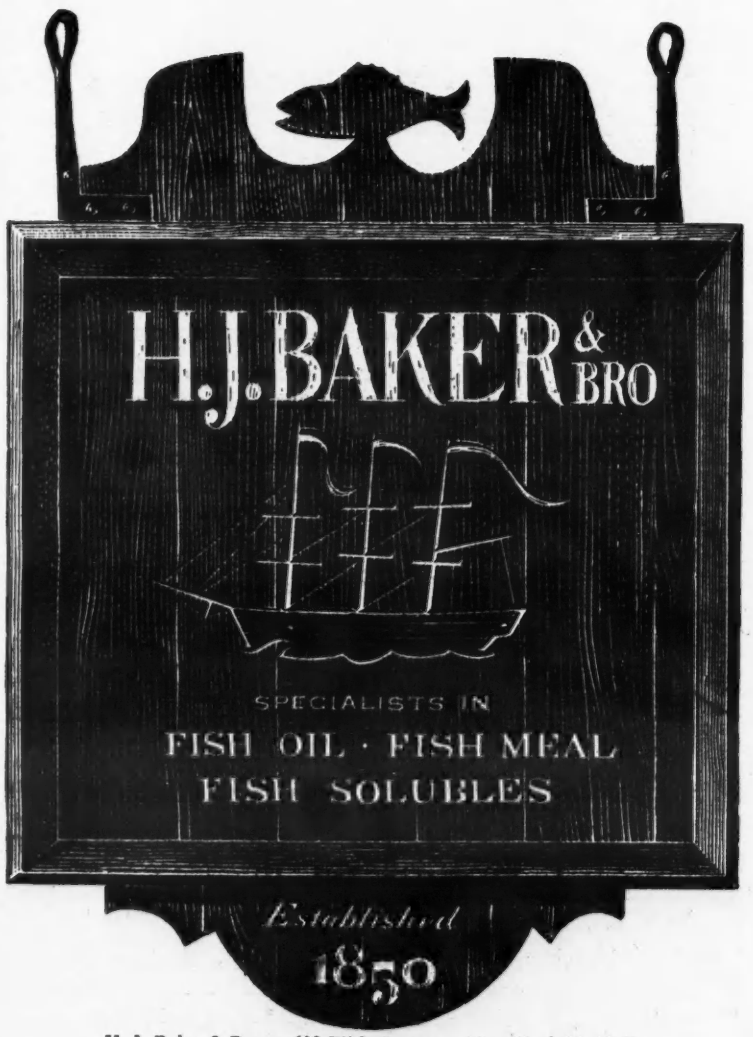

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

With buyers on the sidelines, crude coconut oil continued to slide last week, dropping ½ cent for nearby and 1 cent, August-September delivery. Copra was weaker and sold down $10 per ton. Peanut oil also was sharply lower, declining 1¼ cents per pound. Old crop cottonseed oil was easier due to closeness of new crop oil which was available at about 2 cents below nearby for September forward. Corn oil was quiet, but was maintained at unchanged levels. Soybean oil was the steadiest of edible oils and quotations were advanced slightly. Cash lard rallied and closed ¼ cent higher for the week.

Lower cost of vegetable oils resulted in the reduction of 1 cent per pound for shortening in bulk quantities.

Tallow and greases continued unsettled and declined slightly, reaching the lowest levels since July, 1953. Trading was reported limited at the low point, but the market appeared to have reached the bottom, according to sources. Export business was spotty and lacked volume.

Olive oil on spot was stronger and advanced 10 to 15 cents per gallon, reflecting the higher cost of replacements from abroad and the suspension of Spanish oil exports in drums, while shipments of tins were without restrictions.

Trend of palm oil prices continued downward, and declined another ¼ cent per pound, due the lower cost of replacements. Lower prices, however, did not improve slow demand.

Demand for linseed oil for spot delivery continued quite brisk for this season as consumers were reluctant to place contracts for prompt and later deliveries. Tung oil remained firm for nearby delivery, despite light trading. Oiticica also was well held at current prices and in fair request. Interest in castor oil was limited to actual needs. Imported and domestic grades were available at unchanged quotations. While export inquiry for crude menhaden oil was reported improved, actual business was still in abeyance. Refined grades were moving spasmodically for nearby needs. Menhaden fishing in the Gulf was poor due to hurricane Debra and reported still spotty in the Atlantic.

Soybean meal continued weak and dropped about $2.50 per ton. Linseed meal was quiet and unchanged.

Price Trends

Advanced

Greases, ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb.
Olive oil, 10c. to 15c. per gal.
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocount oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., deod., 1c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton.
Corn oil, foots 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Palm oil, 3/10c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $2 per ton.
Peanut oil, crude, 1¼c. per lb.
Refd., 1¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2.50 to $3 per ton.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb.
inedible, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 1, 1958
112.50	113.88	114.50	121.02

For Current Prices see page 9

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Moderate demand was reported for actual requirements. Deliveries against contracts also were in fair request. No. 1 Brazilian oil was quoted at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Imports at New York last week totaled 1,600 tons for delivery against former contracts.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	3,200,000
Previous week	.....	2,812,000
Corresponding week, 1958	.....	800,000
Total this year	15,572,950	54,426,000
Corresponding period, 1958	12,445,000	46,827,000

Corn—Market was quiet and unchanged. Crude was quoted at 11⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined was unchanged at 15.35c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Foots, 95 percent were easier and nominal at 7c., tankcars, New York basis.

Coconut—Lack of buying interest and increased offers further weakened this market. Crude declined ½c. and was offered at 15c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. Pacific coast for nearby. Sales were reported at 14½c. per pound, same basis for August-September. The New York market was also easier and nominal at 18c., tankcars, spot delivery.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N.Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, July 31, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
Sept.	342	13.18	12.98	13.05S
Oct.	41	12.68	12.47	12.57S
Dec.	165	12.47	12.28	12.33S
March	73	12.40	12.19	12.24S
May	15	12.39	12.24	12.26S
July	3	12.15	12.15	12.13@12.15

Total sales and switches, 639 contracts.

Cottonseed—Futures were dull and featureless on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Trading was restricted, chiefly of a local character, with trade interests on the sidelines. Price fluctuations were narrow, the market scoring only slight declines, which were confined to deferred deliveries. Private reports stated the cotton crop was making rapid progress and early ginning was expected in Texas. Export news was lacking. Cash oils were quiet and easy, reflecting increased offers of new crop oil. Refined salad oil was inactive and declined to 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Old crop crude was entirely nominal and overshadowed by increased offers of new crop oil. In the southeast spot oil was nominal at 12¾c. per pound tankcars, f.o.b. mills; 12c. asked August and 10½c., October-December. In the Valley, spot was offered at 12⅝c.; August, 12c. and October-December, 10⅜c. In Texas, the first half August was 11½c., bid and October-December, 10¼c., asked.

Consumption of refined cottonseed oil in June was indicated at 1,747 tankcars against 2,077 in May and 1,253, June last year. Total for 11 months (August 1958-June 1959) was 21,752 tankcars compared with 21,317 for the same period last year. Visible supply at the end of June was estimated at 5,219 tankcars against 4,712, a year ago.

Flaxseed—This market was firmer and advanced 10c. to $3.05 per bushel in the Minneapolis market with trading thereat, dropped 1¼c. per pound. Bullish factors predominated. CCC sold an estimated million bushels f.o.b. vessel, Duluth-Superior, at $3.15 and $3.20 a bushel. Oonly one car was posted in the spot market, trading at $3, while to-arrive transactions totaled 28 cars and 3 trucklots.

Olive—Stocks on spot was firmer and raised 10c. to 15c. per gallon, as a result of the suspension of exports of Spanish oil in drums. Trading, however, was reported slow for both replacements from abroad and spot delivery. Tunisian oil on spot was quoted higher at $2.50 to $2.60 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity and Spanish from $2.65 to $2.75, same basis. Tunisian oil for shipment remained nominal at $68 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York for prompt shipment. Reports from Greece indicated that replacements may be obtainable below this level should bids prove satisfactory to sellers.

Palm—Further weakness prevailed and quotations declined fractionally. Business continued restricted to actual needs. Drums were lower at 14.35c. to 15.35c. per pound, sopt, according to quantity. Tankcars or wagons declined to 11.90c. per pound, same basis.

Palm Kernel—Shipments were easier, and fractionally lower. Sales were reported at 13¾c. per pound, bulk, c.i.f. New York for September-October arrival.

Peanut—Crude continued weak and dropped 1¼c. per pound. Buying interest

Oils, Fats and Waxes

was limited and tankcars sold at 11¾c. per pound, tanks, f.o.b., southeast.

Refined oil was lower at 15¼c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. The government has resumed the release of peanuts for crushing and offered sufficient stocks to produce 10 tankcars last week.

Soybean—This market was firmer with trading reported at 9⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, unrestricted, prompt shipment. Refined oil was steadier and salad was raised to 11⅜c., tankcars, New York basis.

Crude soybean oil disappearance in June was placed at 6,326 tankcars, the highest since May 1958 when 6,414 tankcars were consumed. Consumption in June 1958 was 5,552 tankcars. Total for 9 months (October 1958-June 1959) was reported at 53,149 tankcars against 47,003, for the same period last year. Visible supply was estimated at 12,354 tankcars end of June compared with 10,230 a year ago.

Tung—Trading was slow, but the market was steady at prevailing prices. Tankcars were held at 23⅜c. to 23½c. per pound, New York, pompt delivery, as to seller. Drums were unchanged at 24⅞c. to 25⅛c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Sales of 35 tankcars government owned domestic tung oil were officially reported during June 4 to 18 on the basis of 15.27c. to 15.31c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. Marrero, La. Offers of 500,000 pounds last week were expected to be consummated at slightly higher levels.

Soybean Crush: June

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during June and May, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Soybeans

	June	May
	Tons	
Receipts at mills ..	821,000	765,600
Crushed or used ...	994,700	1,091,600
Stocks at mills	1,346,500	1,520,200

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	355,200,000	385,300,000
Stocks at mills	138,800,000	153,500,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	788,300	862,300
Stocks at mills	171,900	155,900

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—This market was dull and featureless. Prices ranged from 68c. to 73c. per pound, spot depending upon quantity.

Copra—An easier tone prevailed and shipments closed lower. Sales were reported at $200 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, for August shipment.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Price trend continued downward, the market declining ⅛c. per pound. Trading was limited at the lower levels. Choice white was quoted at 6⅝c. to 6¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, as to seller and yellow greases, 5¾c. to 5⅞c., same basis.

Lard—Market rallied and closed fractionally higher. Cash lard advanced to 8.525c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Further price declines brought the market down to the lowest level since July 1953. Bleachable fancy sold at 6⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered for soapers account, also at 6½c. to dealers. Prime ranged from 6⅛c. to 6¼c.; special, 6c. to 6⅛c. and No. 1, 5¾c. to 5⅞c., same basis. Export inquiry was reported slow. Guaranteed fancy was nominal at 7.95c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 7c., bulk.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Old crop meal was very scarce and few offers of 41 percent meal were quoted nominally at $65 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. mills, Memphis for spot delivery, and $55 for October-December, same basis. In the southeast offers were with the small peanut releases of peanuts by the government. Forty-five percent meal was lower and nominal at $60 per

—Continued on page 66

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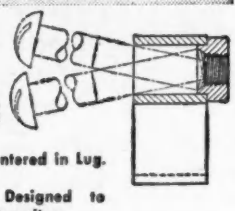

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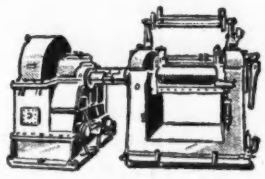
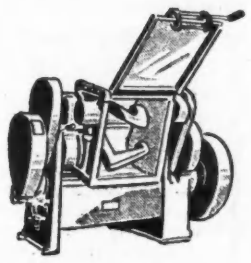
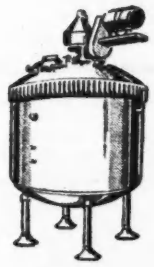
A picture is worth a thousand words but you may see these actual machines in the extensive stock of FMC, ready to work for YOU. Whatever you are making and no matter how much you wish to expand production, we have the equipment to serve you. WHAT DO YOU NEED?



F-B 14"x30" Rubber or Plastic Mills.
Stokes & Colton Pre-Form Presses.
Utility Rubber Stock Cutter.
Leominster Rapid Plastic Granulator.
Ball & Jewell & Abbe Rotary Cutters.

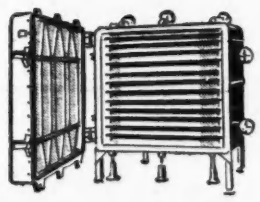
Baker Perkins Double Arm Jacketed Heavy Duty Mixers up to 300 gal.
Baker Perkins Ko-Kneaders 300 gal.
NEW FALCON Ribbon Blenders in Stainless or Mild Steel; all sizes.
Blaw Knox Conical Blender; 300 cu. ft.
Simpson Muller Type Mixers to 6' dia.

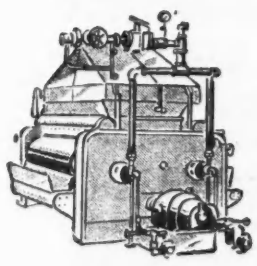




Type 316 Stainless REACTORS with Agitators; 1000 gal to 3500 gal.
Pfaudler Glass Lined Reactors Jacketed, Agitated to 1000 gal.; other sizes available from 50 gal.
Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pans.
ASME Aluminum Reactor; 5050 gal.
Smith S/S Lined Pressure Tanks, 10'x18'7"; 11,000 gal.

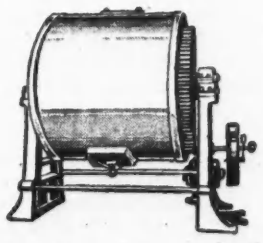
Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers.
P. & S. Apron Dryers; S/S belts.
Stokes Rotary Jktd. Dryers.
Louisville S/S Rotary Dryer.
Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Dryer.
Stainless Lined Rotary Dryer; 50"x20'.

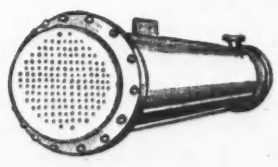




Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer 28"x 60" with all accessories.
Buflovak Double Drum Dryer; 40"x120".
Bowen Stainless Spray Dryer; 4' dia.
Pfaudler S/S and Glass Lined 6' dia. Evaporating Dishes with Agitators.
Zaremba INCONEL Dbl. Effect Evaporator.

Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills 36"x42" to 8'x8' with 50 HP Gear Motors.
Jacketed Steel Ball Mill; 5'x2'6".
Patterson Jktd. Ball Mill; 4'6"x3'6".
Abbe Jacketed Steel Mill; 3'6"x3'.
Szegvari S/S Attritor Mill; 7½ HP.





Acme Stainless Condenser; 1000 sq. ft.
Whitlock S/S Heat Exchanger; 250 sq. ft.
Monel Vertical Condenser; 2'x8'; 350 sq. ft.
Floating Head Heat Exchanger; 16' long 190 Tubes.
Stainless Condenser 26"x112"; 350 sq. ft.

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$3,000,000 LIQUIDATION

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL EQUIPMENT

CHEMICAL PLANT — ORANGE, TEXAS

FILTERS — CRYSTALLIZERS — CENTRIFUGALS

2—Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 SS, 20 HP.
3—18,000 gal. aluminum cone bottom tanks, 12' dia. x 31' OAH.
4—1200 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 5' dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
7—560 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 3'6" dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
3—Worthington 160 ton steam-jet refrigeration units.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—17,650 gal., 9' dia. x 36' long, T316 SS, ¼" shell, ⅜" dished heads, w/coil.
2—6,500 gal., 11' dia. x 7' high, T316 SS, 7/16" shell, ½" dished heads, VACUUM.
1—2,850 gal. 6' dia. x 12' long, horiz., dished heads.
12—2,300 gal. 7' dia. x 8' high, T316 SS, ¼" shell, coils (some with agitators).
2—2,200 gal., 6'6" O.D. x 8' high ¼" shell, vertical.
2—1,100 gal. 5'6" dia. x 6' high, T316 SS, with paddle agitators, 2 HP.
4—1,200 gal., 5' dia. x 7' high, dished top, 42" deep conical bottom crystallizer.
7—560 gal., 3'6" dia. x 7' high, ¼", dished top, 4' deep conical bottom crystallizer.
55—Tanks and Pots from 10 gal. to 350 gal. sizes, vertical and horizontal.

CONDENSERS — HEAT EXCHANGERS — CALANDRIAS — COOLERS

1—1,450 sq. ft. condenser, stainless steel tubes, tube sheets, heads, and baffles, steel.
1—1,200 sq. ft. condenser, stainless steel tube, steel shell.
14—Condensers, 750 & 800 sq. ft. stainless steel, vertical, T316 SS tubes and heads.
9—Condensers, 427, 400, 410, 550 sq. ft., T316 SS.
6—Calandrias, 140, 145, 150, 157, 262, 277 sq. ft., T316 SS.
11—Exchangers, 64, 70, 75, 80, 100 sq. ft., T316 SS.
12—Exchangers, 20, 30, 47, 48, 52, 54 sq. ft., T316 SS.
15—Exchangers, Cupro-nickel tubes, 50 to 1070 sq. ft.

COLUMNS — STAINLESS STEEL

1—108" dia. Vulcan scrubber, T316 SS, 10 traps on 12" centers, 252 caps.
1—96" dia. Vulcan scrubber, 10 T316 SS trays 12" centers, 276 caps.
2—96" dia. Vulcan columns, 30 trays, T316 SS, 272 caps per tray.
2—60" dia. x 13' high, Vulcan scrubbers, 10 trays, 100 caps tray, 12" centers.
1—48" dia. column, 30 trays, 66' high, T304 ELC SS.
3—30" dia. packed columns, 25' high, T316 SS.
4—24" dia. Vulcan bubble cap columns, 12 trays, T316 SS, 18" spacing, vacuum.
2—20" dia. stainless steel columns, 30' & 25' high, T316 SS.

COLUMNS — COPPER

1—72" dia. Vulcan bubble cap copper column, 46'10" high, 40 trays, Vacuum.
2—48" dia. bubble cap copper columns, 31' & 45' high, Vacuum.
2—42" dia. Vulcan stills, 66" high (evaporator bodys).
1—24" dia. column, 25'8½" long, 20—trays, vacuum.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL KETTLES

3—3,500 gal. kettles, Struthers-Wells, 7' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, 11/32" shell, dished heads, 11 turns, SS coil, 10# jacket, two-speed agitator, 40/20 HP - 1750/500.
1—2850 gal., 6' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, horiz, still kettle.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

50—T316 SS Pumps, 1" to 6", 1 HP to 20 HP.
2000—Valves, T316 SS up to 10".
10000'—T316 SS tubing; 1", 2", 3" etc., up to 12".
1—Otis Elec. Elevator, automatic, 5000#, 75 FPM.
4—Blowers, T316 SS, up to 5600 cfm, 30 HP.
2—St. St. bucket elevators, 62' and 45' high.
3—Fuller 16" T316 SS rotary feeders.
4—Stainless steel screw conveyors and chutes.
1—2,000 gal. aluminum tank, 6' dia. x 10' high, coils.
1—1,000 gal. copper tank, 7'6" dia. x 3' high, ⅛".
25—Stainless steel steam jet evactors and ejectors.
18—Separators, T316 SS, 22" x 8' overall depth, cone type.
1—Croll-Reynolds #21 jet vacuum air pump, capacity 50# per hour.
1—Pneumatic Conveyor System, approx. 1150 ft. 10" dia. aluminum pipe.
Also Pipes, Steel Pumps, Steel Tanks, Agitators, etc.

IN STOCK

DOUBLE ARM MIXERS

71—Baker-Perkins size #17, 200 gal. working capacity, jacketed, sigma or duplex blades, mechanical, hydraulic, or counterweight tilt mechanisms.
1—Baker-Perkins #15, 100 gal., T304 SS, disp. blades, jktd., 75 HP, vac. cover.
1—J. H. Day 100 gal. sigma-blade, T316 SS, 10 HP.
3—Baker-Perkins sigma-blade, steel: 100, 50 gal.

ROTARY DRYERS — KILNS

1—7'6" dia. x 60' long Kiln, ½" welded shell.
1—7'6" dia. x 100' long kiln, ½" shell, firing hood, 30 HP M-R.
1—11' dia. x 155' long Traylor kiln, ¾" welded shell.
4—8'8" x 70' dryers, Hardinge class #XA-18, ½" dbl. shell.
1—7' x 50' dryer, Allis-Chalmers, ½" shell, indirect-direct, 50 HP.
1—6' x 50' Louisville steam-tube dryer, 15 HP M-R.
1—6' x 25' Louisville rotary steam-tube dryer.
6—Dryers: 5'6" x 50', 4'9" x 30', 4'6" x 40', 4'6" x 32', 4' x 24', steel.
2—Stainless steel dryers: 4' x 12'6", 3' x 10'6".
1—3' x 15' rotary dryer, Everdur metal construction.
1—Link-Belt Mono-tube dryer, 2' x 10', model #24-10.
2—4' dia. Spray Dryers, Western Precip., T304 SS, pilot size, elec. heating.

FILTERS — CENTRIFUGALS

2—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 3' f., rot. vac. filters, pressure precoat, T316SS, ASME.
1—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 8' f. rotary vacuum filter, UNUSED, precoat.
1—Niagara #510-28 vert. pressure leaf filter, T316 SS, 500 sq. ft.
1—Niagara #36H-110 horiz. leaf filter, T304 SS, 100 sq. ft.
1—Sparkler #33-S-28 filter, T304 SS, 150 sq. ft.
8—Sharples #16 Super Centrifugals, T304 SS. (sep. & clarif.).
2—Sharples #18-V Super, vapor-tite, tinned-steel, 3 HP.
5—Bird horiz. contin. Centrifugals: 40" x 60", 32" x 50", 18" x 28" S.S.
3—Bird type CH, 24" x 24", Monel slotted screen, continuous.

MILLS

1—Hardinge 4'6"x16" conical ball mill, 25 HP.
1—Kennedy-Van Saun 4'x8' rod mill, 50 HP.
4—Allis-Chalmers 5'x22' ball-tube mills, 150 HP.
1—Raymond #5057 Hi-side roller mill, 5-rolls.
1—Raymond #6069 6-roll, mill, 200 HP.
1—Babcock & Wilcox pulverizer, type E-32, 75 HP.
10—Batch Pebble mills: 8'x10', 6'x8', 5'x6', 6'x5', etc.
1—Penna. non-clog hammermill, 400 HP, 1952—UNUSED.
2—Mikro's #2DH, stirrup hammers.
4—Jaw crushers: 36"x15", 20"x6", 18"x9", 8"x6".
3—Ink or paint mill (3-roll): 9"x24", 6"x14".

JUST PURCHASED

24—Sharples #16 Super Centrifugals, Inconel bowls, stainless steel covers, 3 HP TEFC motors.

1—Patterson-Kelley 75 cu. ft. twin blender, T304 SS.

3—750 gal. T304 SS reactors, 10 HP XP agit.

1—Stokes 5' x 8' rotating vacuum dryer-blender, T304 SS, Jacketed, 100 cu. ft., 1953 Model 100-D.

1—RAYMOND #5057 5-roller Hi-Side Mill.

1—7'6" x 60' rotary Kiln, 1/2" welded shell.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORPORATION

1407 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.
Phone: POplar 3-3505

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

9—Alco type 316 SS jacketed reactors, 3000 gal., complete with agitators and drives.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co., type 347 SS, 200 gal. jacketed autoclave, 250# internal and jacket pressures.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co., 125 gal. type 347 SS, jacketed autoclave, 250# internal and jacket pressures.

4—Steel & Alloy Tank Co. 100 gal. type 347 SS pressure tanks, 250# pressure.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co. 300 gal., type 347 SS, pressure tanks, 250# pressure.

1—Blaw-Knox 400 gal. steel jacketed autoclave, 570# internal pressure, 85# jacket.

1—Columbia Engineering high pressure storage tank, 2400 gal., 265# working pressure.

2—Pfaudler type 316 SS, 750 gal. jacketed kettles with condensers, columns and receivers.

2—Pfaudler type 316 SS 750 gal. jacketed vacuum reactors.

2—Struthers Wells type 316 SS jacketed reactors, 3500 gal., complete with coils, agitators and drives.

1—Louisville rotary steam tube dryer, 38" x 20'.

1—Swenson SS 10' dia. spray dryer, complete.

5—Link Belt steel roto louver dryers, Model 207-10, 310-16, 310-20, 604-20, 1003-30.

1—Buflovak double drum dryer, 42" x 120'.

1—Stokes double drum dryer, 5' x 12'.

1—Niagara SS filter, Model 510-28.

1—Feinc SS rotary vacuum string filter, 3' x 3' (NEW).

12—Sweetland #12 filters with 72 SS leaves.

3—Dorco 6' x 2' rubber covered filters.

5—Baker Perkins double arm sigma blade mixers, 100 gal.

1—Patterson monel double cone blender, 4 cu. ft.

2—Sturtevant #7 dustless type 304 SS batch blenders, (NEW).

1—Munson rotary blender, 40 cu. ft.

6—Struthers Wells heat exchangers, 885 sq. ft.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS heat exchanger, 330 sq. ft.

10—Davis Engineering type 316 SS heat exchangers, 85 sq. ft. to 170 sq. ft. (NEW).

1—Vulcan SS bubble cap column, 4' x 28 plates.

1—Badger monel bubble cap column, 4' dia. with 17 plates.

1—Struthers Wells SS calandria type evaporator, 365 sq. ft.

1—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizer, 2' x 12'.

1—Swenson single effect evaporator, SS, 320 sq. ft.

1—Mikro Model 4TH pulverizer.

1—Ames 300 HP steam generator, 150#.

1—Cleaver Brooks 500 HP package steam generator, 200#.

1—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizer, 3'6" x 12'.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.

UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

EQUIPONOMICS

HOMOGENIZER — Manton Gaulin, S.S Model 500E, 500 GPH, 5000 PSI.

OLIVER VACUUM FILTERS—S.S. 316, 3' x 6' Complete. (1954).
EVAPORATORS—Single effect—All Monel 290 sq. ft. 150 sq. ft. Complete.
CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" Monel; 40" S.S. Susp; 40" Steel Heresite Lined.
FILTER PRESS—Shriver 36" x 36"—34-1½" Rubber Covered Frames.
PFAUDLER—G/L Kettles 300, 500 gal; S.S.
HARDINGE Conical Ball Mill, 4½' x 16".
SIFTERS—Rotex 2 deck, 40" x 60"; 5 deck, 40" x 120"; 20" x 48"
COLUMN—S.S. 26" dia., 7 bubble cap trays, 12" spacing.
MIKRO ATOMIZER—#5, S.S. complete.

PROCESS PLANTS SERVICE, INC.
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2—OLIVER PRESS, PRECOAT FILTERS 5'3" x 3'—Type 316 S.S.

7—RIBBON BLENDERS, 2500 gallons, Roller Bearings Stuffing Boxes.

6—MICRO PULVERIZERS, #2S1, #3D1.

8—SIFTERS—READCO, 36" x 78".

5—NICKEL KETTLES, 500 gallons, Agitated, Jacketed.

AT&M—24" S.S. Solid Basket Underdriven.

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NEW WESTINGHOUSE MOTORS
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85-Direct Drive. 20 HP through 125 HP—900, 1200 and 1800 RPM.

195-Gear Motors. 1 HP through 60 HP—Speeds, 30 RPM through 200 RPM.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES

ME MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT CO.

SAVE ON GOOD
USED MACHINERY

CENTRIFUGALS—12", 30", 40" & 48".
CENTRIFUGES—Sharples #5 Stainless. Also #4.
DRYERS—Allright Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryer.
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20".
Vac. Shelf & Rotary Dryers.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
FILTERS—Vallez type 49, with 41 Stainless covered leaves.
#3 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves.
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 20 to 500 gals.
Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum.
Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
Steel, Alum & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH, Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell #2 Rotary Cutters.
Spr. Wald, Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 8'.
3 Roll, 9" x 32", 12" x 30", 16" x 40"
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 30, 75 & 150 gal.
Change Can Mixers 8, 15 & 40.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Sturtev. 1 ton Drum Blender 10 HP.
Day 1000# horiz. Dry Spiral Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. 25 HP & #1, 3 HP.
PUMPS—Stokes, Buffalo etc. Vac. 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Day, Robinson etc.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Stokes RD3 Rotary. Also Single & Rotary ½" to 3".
TANKS—Stainless, Gl. Lined, Steel.
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SHREDDERS

8—300 Gallon Baker-Perkins, Size 18, Type VIII/H, Class BS-ORD., C.I. Jacketed Shell & Ends, Overlapping Reverse Duplex Blades (with removable Serrated Shoes) 30 H.P. Gen. Elec. Motor Drives 3/60/440/900 r.p.m. Tilt by Vickers Hydraulic Pump & 3 H.P. direct connected Motors. Drive Shaft—262 R.P.M., Blades (front & rear)—40 R.P.M.; Location: Clinton, Iowa.

Note: These Shredders are of late design, in VERY GOOD CONDITION and priced VERY LOW, before removal.

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MIXERS
In Stock

CONE—1 cu. ft. Porter—20 cu. ft. McClellan.

PONY—16 gal. Day w/hydraulic control.

RIBBON—12 cu. ft. Lewis—22 cu. ft. Day w/gearmotors.

DRUM—52 cu. ft. Sturtevant—1 ton capacity.

MULLER—1 gal. NEW Cincinnati, 5 cu. ft. Lancaster EAG3 w/skip, 9 cu. ft. Lancaster EMG4 (4 NEW), 9 cu. ft. Lancaster EAG4 w/skip, 14 cu. ft. Clearfield w/gearmotor, 20 cu. ft. Simpson Intensive w/40 HP Motor/Reducers.

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LAWLER PLACE METUCHEN, N. J.
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ALL EQUIPMENT MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE

High Pressure Boilers with oil burners and controls • Tanks • Filters • Pumps • Mixing Kettles • Rotary Driers • Vibrating Screens • Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers • Paint Mills • Ball Mills • Ball & Jewell Mills • Roller Conveyor • Blowers • Valves • Fittings • Steel Buildings • Freon Compressors • Propane Tanks • etc.

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Chemist Desires to represent in the New York area manufacturers of Pigments, Dyes, Raw Materials and Specialties. OPD 817.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Chemical Specialties business wanted. Seek to purchase all or controlling interest of mfrg or jobbing business now doing $100,000 or more annual vol. Industrial, institutional, janitorial trade preferred. Loc Metro NY, NJ area. Submit full details first letter. All replies strictly confidential. OPD 815.

Established Company having National representation and sales to the Paint, Ink, Plastic, Rubber and other Protective Coatings Industries, wishes to buy or acquire an interest in a Pigment Manufacturing Plant or one manufacturing allied products. OPD 814.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale: Mixers, Baker-Perkins 200, 150, 7 gal., and 1 qt. cap'y, double sigma blade, screw tilt. J. H. Day, 40, 20, 8 gal. Pony Mixers (1 & 2 Speed). Dryers: Stokes 4' x 9' double roll. Louisville Rotary 8' dia. x 40' long. Mills: Patterson 4' x 5' (Buhrstone). Hardinge Conical (Silex lined). Centrifuges: 4 Tolhorst 32" & 40" Susp. type (2 Speed). We manufacture Areco Ribbon Blenders 5 cu. ft. to 60 cu. ft., and Areco Hy & Slow speed Agitators 1/3 to ¾ HP. Wanted: Single items or complete plants—send us your offerings. Aaron Equipment Co., 9370 Byron St., Schiller Park, Ill., GL 1-1500.

Steel Storage tanks removed from tank cars capacity one tank 7,000 gallons rubber lined, one tank 6,187 gallons unlined built new 1936 location Sharon, Pa. For details write Walter Haffner Co., Box 1553, Mobile 9, Ala., Owner.

MACHINECRAFT

Stokes 3 DDS2, 2 DS3.
Baker Perkins, 150 and 100 gal. S.S. 2 arm.
40 HP & 50 HP jacketed, vacuum, hydr. tilt.
Blaw-Knox 2 gal. S.S. Autoclave 5,000 lb.
Vulcanizer 60" x 9' 125 lbs.
Sweetland #2 all stainless.
Stainless steel Ball Mill.
Aluminum Condenser 350 square feet.
4-24" Filter Press S.S. Fittings Wood Fr.
1-24" Filter Press open delivery.
2 Proctor & Schwartz finned Drum Driers.
Continuous Stripping Column 2 x 13.
Alum Evaporator Calandria type 1,300 sq. ft.
Banbury Mixer Midget.
Ribbon Blenders. Hydraulic Pumps.

Louis Sussman, Inc.
800 Wilson Ave. (East of Doremus)
Newark 5, N.J. MI 2-7634

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

One Good dry can operating unit consisting of 19 stainless steel cans 65 inches long by 24 inches in diameter; 2 wooden jigs 22 inch by 36 inch by 65 inches with steel frames; 2 wooden slat conveyors one 60 inches wide and one 70 inches wide, both 81 feet long. Will entertain any reasonable offer. Address OPD 818.

For Sale: 8,000 gal. stainless vertical Storage Tank; (6) 7,750 gal., (6) 4,650 gal. Phenolic lined Tanks; 72" dia. stainless single effect Evaporator; 1,500 gal. stainless Vacuum Tank with coils; 42" x 120", 32" x 72", 42" x 90" Double Drum Dryers; 750-1,800 gal. stainless Tanks; 40" Tolhurst suspended perforated Centrifuge. Best Equipment Company, 1737 W. Howard St. Chicago 26, Illinois.

Tin-Lined Drums—55 gallon, heavy gage, I-Bar hooped. Quantity 100. Used but good condition. Priced at fraction of new cost. Located metropolitan NYC. Associated Principals Co., 250 W. 57 St., NYC. PLaza 7-0675.

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Mix-Mullers: Simpson Lab., Porto, ±00.
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 61

available at $60 per ton, August through December. Trading was still slow.

Linseed Meal — Demand just strong enough to maintain prices at unchanged level. Supplies were adequate but there was no pressure, most crushers having export orders to work on. Business was confined to August needs, buyers not willing to pay the $2.50 to $3 premiums asked for September-October. Extracted meal, 34 percent, was priced at $61 to $61.50 for August shipment; $64, September-October, Old process expeller meal, 32 percent, was nominal at $68.50.

Peanut Meal—Buying interest was quiet. Stocks were scarce, but should increase with the small peanut releases of peanuts by the government. Forty-five percent meal was lower and nominal at $60 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Georgia and Alabama points.

Soybean Meal—This market was under pressure, demand too weak to absorb heavy production. Greatest declines were sustained in the east and in Illinois, while the northwest displayed some rallying ability. Feed business was spotty, falling off in the eastern states while northwest continued good. Prices on the eastern trunk line and for unrestricted billing toppled $2.50 to $3 a ton. Meal, 44 percent protein, was priced at $54 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Firmer tone developed in the carnauba market as a result of increased demand from dealers who had sold short. This strengthened the market and eliminated price shading for good sized quantities. Offers on spot were scarcer on spot and continued limited for shipment from sources. Consumers, however, continued to limit purchases to actual needs. Fatty grades were well held. No. 3 Ceara ranged from 74c. to 75c. per pound, spot, as to quantity and Parnahyba, 76c. to 77c., same basis. Yellows also were unchanged, but steadier. No. 1 Ceara was moved at $1.10 to $1.12 per pound, spot and Parnahyba, $1.12 to $1.14, according to quantity. Beeswax was quiet and steady for both crude and refined grades. Spotty demand was noted for candelilla wax at unchanged prices.

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ALUMINUM POWDER—15 dms, Leo Uhlfelder, Hamburg
AMBER OIL—1 dm, Kline & Co, Puerto Cortes
4 dms, Meer Corp, Puerto Cortes
AMINOACETIC ACID—50 dms, Roussel Corp, Antwerp
20 dms, Hamburg
AMMONIA—400 bgs, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, 10 dms, Glasgow
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—110 bgs, Rotterdam
AMOBARBITAL ACID—16 kegs, Copenhagen
AMORPHOUS PHOSPHORUS—20 cs, Mitsui & Co, Yokohama
ANILINE DYES—11 dms, Carbic Hoechst Co, Rotterdam
50 dms, 4 csks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
71 dms, Geigy Chemical Co, Havre
287 dms, Putnam Chemical Co, Hamburg
1 dm, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
4 dms, Ciba Inc, Liverpool
3 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
57 dms, Rotterdam
ANISE SEED—250 bgs, M J Golombeck, Izmir
ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, Ludwig Mueller Co, Rio de Janeiro
200 bgs, Kline & Co, Rio de Janeiro
ANTHRAQUINONE—91 dms, Francolor Inc, Havre
ANTIMONY OXIDE—542 bgs, Charles Gitlan Co, Antwerp
200 bgs, Hamburg
ARABIC GUM—200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Port Sudan
1,185 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port Sudan
800 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
254 bgs, Jacques & Co, Port Sudan
500 bgs, First National City Bank, Djibouti
560 bgs, Heide Inc, Djibouti
500 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Djibouti
250 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Djibouti
ARSENIC—99 bbls, L J Fuck, Inc, Skelleftehamn
58 bbls, Skelleftehamn
ASPESTOS FIBER—31 bgs, Davies Turner, Durban
600 bgs, Davies Turner, Lourenco Marques
ASPHALT, PETROLEUM—61,489 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
65,552 bbls, American Bitumuls & Asphalt Co, Maracaibo
BARIUM SULFATE—20 cs, Picker X-Ray Co, London
BENZAMIDE—145 dms, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
BENZOIN GUM—40 cs, J Beriage, Bangkok
10 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Bangkok
BEESWAX—42 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Puerto Barrios
67 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Lisbon
50 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
52 bgs, Aux Cayes
114 bgs, Tampico
BENZENE—20 dms, Hydrocarbon Research Inc, Hamburg
BLANC FIXE—29 csks, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BRUCINE SULFATE—10 cs, Winthrop Laboratories, Inc, London
BUTANOL—89 dms, Henley Co, Hamburg
BUTTONLAC—200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers Pyatt Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Calcutta
CADMIUM—110 cs, Antwerp
CADMIUM OXIDE—50 dms, Antwerp
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—42 dms, Inter Maritime Forwarding Co, Havre
CALCIUM CARBIDE—1 cs, Interstate Universal Co, Bremen
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,000 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc, London
1,600 bgs, Pluss Staufer Co, Antwerp
CALCIUM LACTATE—10 cs, Natural Nydegger Transport, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR—100 dms, Bremen
CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, ACTIVATED—350 dms, Natural Nydegger Transport, London
CARBON POWDER—223 bgs, Morganite Inc, London
CARBON & COPPER POWDER—23 dms, Morganite Inc, London
CARDAMOM SEED—20 cs, Wm E Martin & Son Co Inc, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—188 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Co, Parnahyba
55 bgs, Cornelius Products Refining Co, Fortaleza-Ceara
334 bgs, First National City Bank, Fortaleza-Ceara
111 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Fortaleza-Ceara
56 bgs, F B Ross Co Inc, Fortaleza-Ceara
440 bgs, No American Cocoa Trading Co, Salvador-Bahia
CASCARILLA BARK—30 bgs, Fr D Keller & Son, Nassau
CASSIA—1,359 bls, M H Newhall Co, Saigon
167 bls, Vandevries Trading Co, Saigon
5,660 bls, K H Landes & Co, Inc, Saigon
167 bls, Irving Trust Co, Saigon
CASEIN—1,500 bgs, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
8.0 bgs, Salentine & Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Buenos Aires
617 bgs, Hamburg
677 bgs, Ponta Delgada
CASTOR OIL—330,690 lbs, Mitsubishi Intern Corp, Kobe
535,824 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Calcutta
565,656 lbs, Spencer Kellogg, Calcutta
160 tons, Brazil Oiticica Co, Fortaleza
300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson Inc, Salvador-Bahia
300 tons, Salvador-Bahia
140 tons, Recife
CELLULOSE ACETATE SHEETS—90 cs, Inter Maritime Forwarding Co, Havre
11 cs, Charles Brunning Co, Rotterdam
[illegible], Rhodia Inc, Havre
CINNAMON BARK—249 bgs, Mombasa
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—4 dms, Volkart Bros Inc, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—56 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
COBALT SULFATE—20 dms, Hamburg
COCONUT OIL—704,744 kilos, Paul X Smith Co, Rotterdam
600 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
305 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
80 tons, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
22 tons, Onyx Oil & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
COPPER CYANIDE—5 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CORN OIL—260 tons, Corn Products Co, Rotterdam
CORNMINT OIL—1 dm, Bemo Shipping Co, Rio De Janeiro
6 dms, Lautier Fils, Inc, Santos
CREAM OF TARTAR—300 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Barcelona
100 kegs, Barcelona
CRESYLIC ACID—59,101 lbs, Van Oppen Co, London
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, D F Young, Yokohama
100 cs, D F Young, Kobe
DEGRAS—28 bbls, Nehl & O'Connell Co, Hamburg
60 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Antwerp
DEXTRIN—160 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN, POTATO—600 bgs, Bestick Adhesives Inc, Rotterdam
1,012 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
DIACETYL—4 cs, Dorf International Co, Rotterdam
9 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
DYES, COALTAR—85 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Co, Hamburg
164 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
66 dms, Caldwell & Co, Hamburg
10 csks, Dumont Shipping Co, Hamburg
9 dms, E I duPont de Nemours Inc, Gothenburg
9 csks, Naftone International Corp, Hamburg
EARTH COLORS—390 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
1,800 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Naftone Inc, Hamburg
41 tons, United Ultramarine & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
207 dms, Baker, Irons & Dockstader Co, Bremen
2,352 bgs, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Liverpool
EPSOM SALT—330 bgs, Antwerp
FORMIC ACID—2 dms, Henley Co, Bremen
FUEL OIL—341,762 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
162,238 bbls, American Independent Oil Co, Mena Abdulla
179,040 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
47,076 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Aruba
9,697 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
84,871 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
190,776 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
11,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
FURFURAL—1,793,433 lbs, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Inc, La Romana
GELATIN—1 bg, B Young, London
100 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products, Rotterdam
8 bgs, Joseph Davis Plastics Co, London
333 bgs, Antwerp
GINGER—60 bgs, H J Elton, Kingston
770 bgs, Freetown
GLUE—271 cs, Henneux Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
16 dms, M J Corbett, Marseilles
1,200 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Hamburg
GRAPHITE—6 bgs, Charles Pettinos, Havre
GUAR GUM—20 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
100 bgs, T M Duche, Rotterdam
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,300 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
GYPSUM, UNCALCINED—200 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc, Liverpool
HEXAMETHYLENE—50 bbls, R W Greef, Antwerp
1-HYDROXYANTHRAQUINONE—3 dms, Chemo Puro Manufacturing Corp, Hamburg
ICHTHAMMOL—5 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Inc, Hamburg
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Independent Fur Brokers, Arica
IRON OXIDE—224 bgs, Landers Segal Co, Liverpool
224 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels Inc, Liverpool
IRON POWDER—480 pails, A Johnson, Gothenburg
JUNIPER BERRIES—81 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Leghorn
LACTOSE—235 dms, Chas L Huisking, Liverpool
4 bbls, Chemo Puro Manufacturing Co, Hamburg
LEAD ACETATE—10 bbls, Intra Mar Shipping Co, Hamburg
LEMONGRASS OIL—30 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Inc, Cochin
6 dms, A Varley & Co, Cochin
LIME, CHLORINATED—75 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
LIME OIL—1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Port au Prince
LOCUST BEAN GUM—70 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell Co, Genoa
200 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Barcelona
182 bgs, James Quesada, Barcelona
MELAMINE—500 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Bremen
MENTHOL—20 dms, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Marseilles
MENTHOL CRYSTALS—65 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
50 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Rio de Janeiro
MERCURY—200 flasks, Bankers Trust Co, Leghorn
METHYLNAPHTHALENE—6 dms, Henley & Co, Inc, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—477 tons, W R Grace, Salaverry
MONOCHLORACETIC ACID—250 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Co, Bremen
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—38 cs, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
56 dms, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
MUSTARD SEED—250 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Copenhagen
3 bbls, R E Bancy, Beirut
9 bbls, Globe Shipping Co, Beirut
MYRRH GUM—20 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Aden
NAPHTHOL—15 dms, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
NAPHTHOQUINONE—400 bgs, M W Hardy, Kobe
500 bgs, Gallard-Schlesinger Chemicides, Antwerp
NICOTINE ALKALOID—4 dms, American Express Co, Liverpool
NITROBENZOIC ACID—1 cs, Karr Ellis, Bremen
NUTMEG—68 bgs, B C Ritchie Co, Colombo
70 bgs, R D Webb, Rotterdam
210 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
70 bgs, Vandevries Trading Co, Singapore
28 bgs, Singapore
OLIBANUM GUM—400 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Aden
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Old Monk Olive Oil Co, Marseilles
99 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Barcelona
50 dms, Atlantic Bank, Barcelona
79 dms, Ellyda Imports Inc, Leghorn
OURICURI WAX—45 bgs, M Schmidt, Salvador-Bahia
105 bgs, North American Cocoa Trading Co, Salvador-Bahia
OXGALL—4 trcs, International Packers Ltd, Rio de Janeiro
PALMKERNEL OIL—25 tons, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
200 tons, E F Drew, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—40 cs, National City Bank, Mombasa
68 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Mombasa
50 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Inc, Mombasa
50 cs, S Olson, Mombasa
47 tons, Green Trading Co, Mombasa
60 cs, Dar Es Salaam
20 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Schoenfeld & Sons, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Hamburg
1,010 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
750 bls, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
140 bgs, Bank of India, Singapore
490 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—140 bgs, M J Golombeck, Yokohama
PEPPER, WHITE—140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
PEPSIN—14 dms, Copenhagen
PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—500 bgs, South American Minerals & Merchandise Co, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—53,219 bbls, American Bitumuls & Asphalt Co, Maracaibo
188,487 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
116,000 bbls, Bay Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
2,000 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
141,395 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PERU BALSAM—6 dms, H Weber & Co Inc, Corinto
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, Swiss Credit Bank Corp, Buenos Aires
PHENOL—1 cs, Asahi, New York, Inc, Yokohama
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—1,000 bgs, Morris Friedman, Roven
PITCH, COALTAR—160 kegs, C A Redden, London
POLYETHYLENE—15 bgs, Gulf Chemicals Inc, Bremen
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—200 bgs, Marubeni Iida, Kobe
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—51 cs, Metal Sales Co, Bremen
50 cs, Hamburg
POPPYSEED—200 bgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Foreign & Domestic Sales Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Izmir
150 bgs, Willmark Sales Co, Izmir
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co Inc, Rotterdam
737 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—54 dms, B T Chemco, Inc, Gothenburg
POTASSIUM CHLORATE—20 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Hamburg
2 dms, Universal Match Co, Haifa
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—125 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
100 dms, Ugine Industries Inc, Havre
POTASSIUM PERSULFATE—30 bbls, Mohegan intern Inc, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM SILICO FLUORIDE—500 bgs, London
POTASH PERCHLORATE—50 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemicals inc, Gothenburg
PRUSSIAN BLUE—51 dms, Van Oppen Co, Liverpool
60 dms, Transatlantic Pigment Co, Rotterdam
PYRENE—3 dms, George A Abood Co inc, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—50 dms, S B Penick, Mombasa
50 dms, Mombasa
QUASSIA CHIPS—250 bgs, S B Penick, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 6,175 bgs, American Tanners Co, Buenos Aires
360 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
QUINIDINE SULFATE—15 dms, 10 bxs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
QUINOLINE—20 dms, B L Lembke, Rotterdam
ROSEMARY OIL—10 dms, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
ROSEWOOD OIL—4 dms, Hollander Trading Co, Callao
5 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Callao
SAGO FLOUR—115 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Singapore
SANDALWOOD OIL—7 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler inc, Calcutta
7 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
SASSAFRAS OIL—75 dms, American Metagraph Co, Itajai-Santa Catarina
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Parks Co, Calcutta
400 bgs, Manirose Corp, Calcutta
250 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
700 bgs, Wm Zinsser, Calcutta
300 bgs, G Peeple-Rogers Pyatt Co, Calcutta
400 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
350 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—50 bgs, Meer Corp, Alexandria
49 bls, S B Penick, Djibouti
SENNA PODS—25 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
SESAME OIL—105 dms, Irving R Boody & Co, Inc, Copenhagen
SESAME SEED—1,622 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies Co, Puerto Barrios
650 bgs, R J Spitz Inc, San Juan Del Sur
300 bgs, Levis Co, Inc, San Juan Del Sur
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Inc, San Juan Del Sur
500 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, San Juan Del Sur
200 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Corinto
700 bgs, Neiman Bros Co Inc, Corinto
500 bgs, Louis Furth Inc, Corinto
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
500 bgs, Archibald & Kendall Inc, Corinto
500 bgs, Greenwich Seed Co, Puerto Barrios
424 bgs, Corinto
SHELLAC—150 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers Pyatt Co, Calcutta
639 bgs, Wm Zinsser, Calcutta
SODA, CAUSTIC—30 cs, 800 dms, B T Chemco, Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM ASCORBATE—4 dms, Kingsley & Keith (Canada), Ltd, Yokohama
SODIUM BICHROMATE—500 bgs, Ferro Metal & Chemical Co, Durban
SODIUM CYANIDE—850 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
120 dms, Ugine Industries Inc, Havre
SODIUM LAURYLSULFATE—150 csks, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE—150 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM S LICO FLUORIDE—100 bgs, Riches Nelson inc, Rotterdam
SPERM OIL—567,996 lbs, Arista Oil Products Corp, Glasgow
SPERMACETI GUM—175 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Kobe
SULFAMIC ACID—50 bgs, Caldwell & Co, La Pallice
SULFUR, CRUDE—10,482 tons, Allied Chemical Corp, Coatzacoalcos
TALC—25,270 bgs, Chas Mathieu Inc, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,000 bgs, Dumont Shipping Co, Itajai-Santa Catarina
8,110 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai-Santa Catarina
2,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Itajai-Santa Catarina
800 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Co, Itajai-Santa Catarina
1,200 bgs, American Key Products Inc, Itajai-Santa Catarina
1 bag, Bernco Intern Inc, Itajai-Santa Catarina
3,808 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang
336 bgs, Kohsichang
TETRACHLOROETHANE—7,128,395 lbs, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co Inc, Venice
TITANIUM DIOXIDE ANATASE—1 bg, Metimpex Co, Bremen
TITANIUM DIOXIDE RUTILE—2 bgs, Metimpex Co, Bremen
TRAGACANTH GUM—67 bgs, Barber Lines, Hamburg
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—15 dms, Rumianca (USA) Chemical Corp, Genoa
100 dms, Uddeholm Co, of America Inc, Gothenburg
TYROTHRICINE—4 dms, Wallerstein Co, Inc, Havre
UREA—3,991 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VALONIA CUPS—1,732 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—17 cs, Zink & Triest Co, Marseilles
VANILLA POWDER—10 dms, Zink & Triest Co, Marseilles
VITAMIN A OIL—12 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Capetown
WATTLE BARK—2,311 bls, Bowring & Co, Capetown
560 bls, Durban
WATTLE EXTRACT—504 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
ZINC CHLORIDE—42 dms, Riches Nelson Inc, Antwerp
ZINC YELLOW—140 bgs, Revelli Chemical Co, Antwerp
ZINC LACTATE—2 dms, Chemimpex Co, Bremen
ZINC SULFIDE—800 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
ZINC WHITE—600 bgs, Antwerp

Los Angeles

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—200 bbls, Antwerp
BONEMEAL—3,460 bgs, Ziel & Co, Melbourne
CALCIUM CARBONATE — 2,000 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Antwerp
COPRA—4,480 bgs, Cargill Inc, Manila
120 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaguete
EUCALYPTUS—2 cs, Albert A Bley, Port Adelaide
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—14,313 tons, Golden Eagle Refining Co, Pamatacual
30,829 tons, Fletcher Oil Co, Dumei
125,309 bbls, Douglas Oil Co, San Lorenzo
POTASH PERCHLORATE—25 dms, Los Angeles Chemical Co, Gothenburg
RUTILE SAND—19,799 bgs, Titanium Metals Corp, of America, Brisbane
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,340 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
600 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Santos
ZIRCON SAND—3,913 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Brisbane

Philadelphia

CALCIUM CARBONATE — 510 tons, Southwark Manufacturing Co, London
FLUORSPAR—1,642 tons, Tampico
FUEL OIL—5,113,416 gals, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,520 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Hantsport
11,313 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—235,119 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
136,616 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
134,834 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bachaquero
138,220 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
121,520 bbls, Texaco Inc, Maracaibo
253,585 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
131,274 bbls, Collin & Gissel, Mina al Ahmadi
203,000 bbls, Texaco Inc, Sidon
247,246 bbls, Marine Transport Lines, Puerto La Cruz

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—3,030 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Laurenco Marques
BAUXITE—23 dms, D Furstenau, Port of Spain
CUMINSEED—184 bgs, B C Ireland, Inc, Bombay
GINGER—56 bgs, B C Ireland, Inc, Cristobal
MANGROVE EXTRACT—113 bgs, Laurenco Marques
OLIVE OIL—75 dms, Veronica Olive Oil Co, Genoa
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—521,000 bbls, Richfield Oil Corp, Saudi Arabia
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Hanover Bank, Yokohama
SODIUM CHLORATE—500 dms, International Selling Co, Marseille
TAPIOCA FLOUR—672 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
833 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
1,600 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
WATTLE EXTRACT—338 bgs, Durban

Bids Wanted

Acetic Acid, tech., 5 tons; **Ammonium Bicarbonate,** 5 tons; **Barium Sulfite,** 2 tons; **Boric Acid,** USP, 5 tons; **Caustic Soda,** flake, 11 tons, solid, 15 tons; **Copper Sulfite,** 5 tons; **Iron Sulfite,** 2 tons; **Sodium Bisulfite,** 5 tons; **Sodium Nitrite,** tech., 5 tons; **Sodium Hydrosulfite,** 10 tons; **Sodium Sulfide,** 2 tons; **Sodium Sulfite,** 5 tons; S/A No. RM 016842, PA No. 91-390-99-P1-9224, Aug. 11, Messrs. R. H. Ganni, 574/1, Rampart Row, Karachi-2, Pakistan.

Aluminum Sulfate, hydrate, 1,084,500 lbs., Spec. Fed. O-A-439, Amend. 2, Type II, Class 2. Bid IFB 155-104-60B, Aug. 10; General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Ammonium Chloride, 3,500 lbs.; **Carbon Black,** 7,200 lbs.; **Hydrochloric Acid,** 4,368 lbs.; **Lactic Acid,** 3,808 lbs.; **Lithopone,** 8,960 lbs.; **Ultramarine Blue,** 28 lbs.; **Zinc Chloride,** 4,480 lbs.; **Zinc Oxide,** 19,712 lbs.; PA No. 91-390-99-P1-9203, S/A No. RM 016529, Aug. 7, Sind Industrial Trading Estate, Manghopir Rd., P. O. Box 25050, Karachi 16, Pakistan.

Chromium Trioxide, 62,800 lbs., Spec. Fed. O-C-303, Amend. 1. Bid IFB 155-103-60B, Aug. 10, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Ethylene Glycol, 40,000 gals., non-corrosive, Spec. MIL-E-5559, Fed. Stk. No. [illegible]950-224-1729-KCAG. Bid IFB 156-018-60B, Aug. 17, Supply Dept., Naval Air Material Center, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Methanol, reagent, 20,466 gals., Spec. Fed. O-M-232B, Grade A, Bid IFB 155-102-60B, Aug. 10, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Paint, 6,000 gals., shipbottom primer coating, Spec. MIL-P-19450, Bid IFB 156-106-60B, Aug. 10, 25,620 gals., antifouling paint, Spec. MIL-P-16451, Bid IFB 155-133-60B, Aug. 11, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

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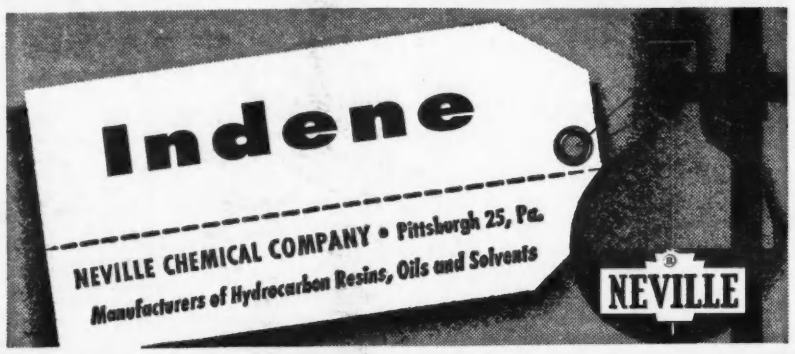

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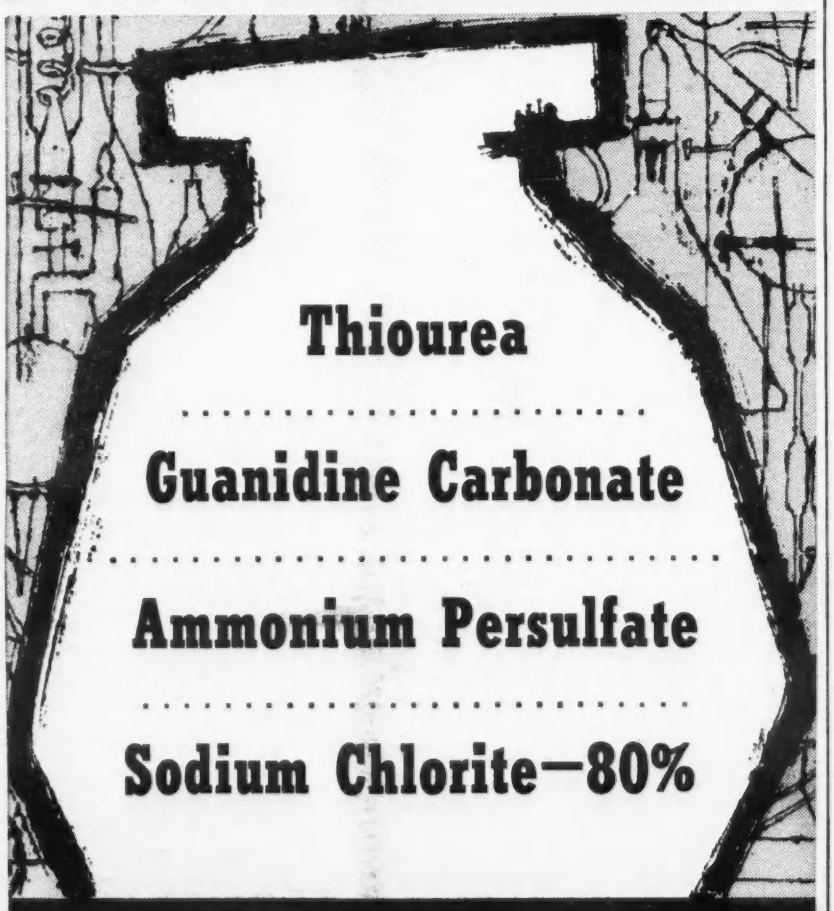

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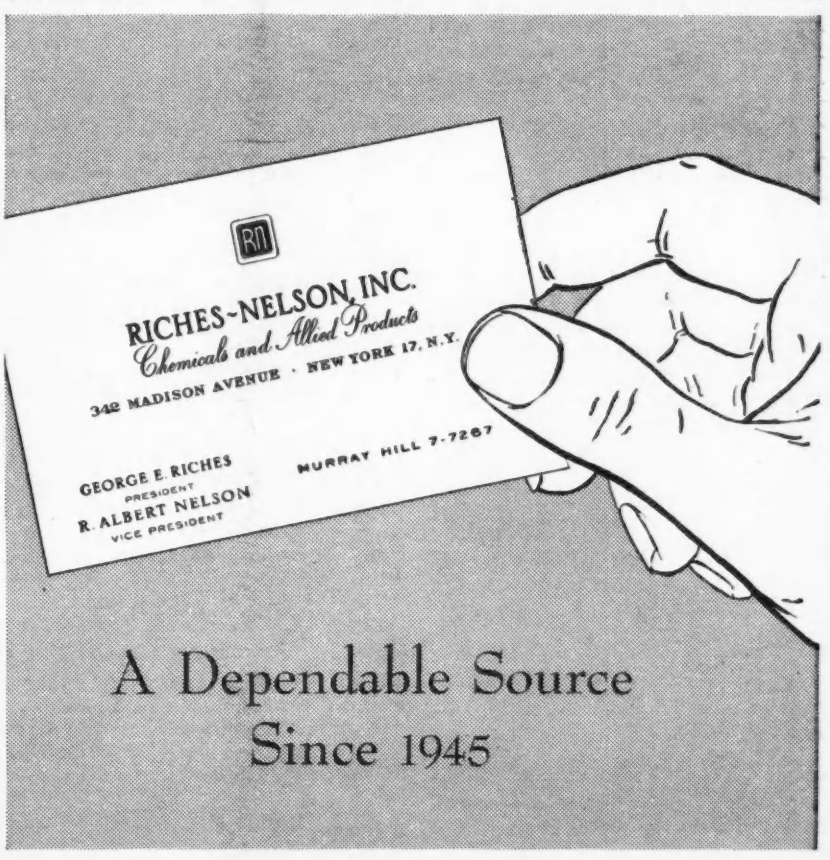

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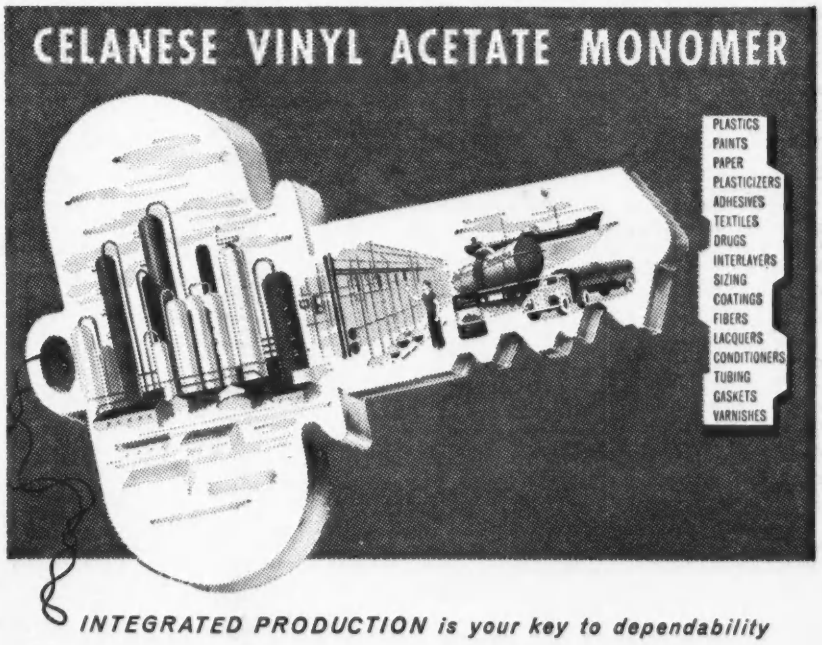

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